

OBSERVATIONAL BLACK HOLE SPECTROSCOPY: RINGDOWN TESTS OF GENERAL RELATIVITY

Gregorio Carullo

QFC 2019



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OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION



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- Introduction

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 - **Quasi-normal modes** of a black hole
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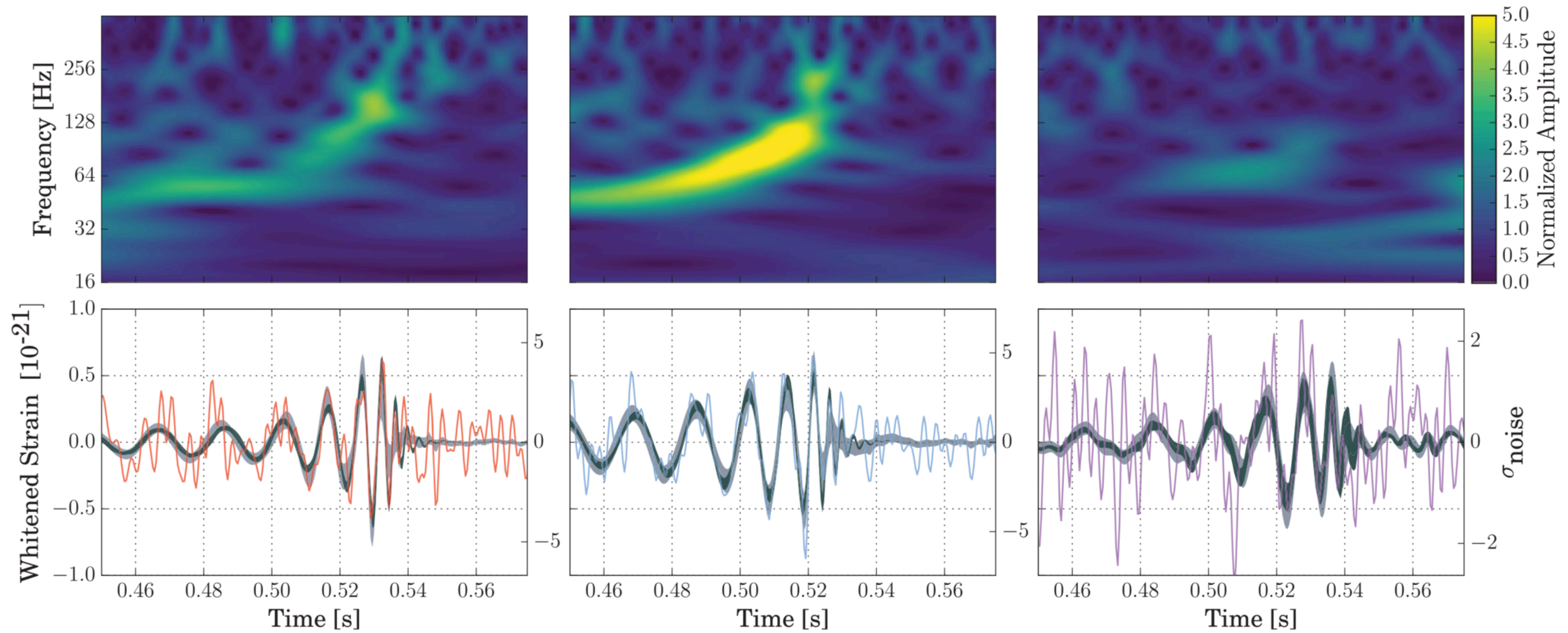
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 - Conclusions
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BINARY BLACK HOLES COALESCENCES



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- Coalescences of binary black holes emit **gravitational waves** detectable on earth

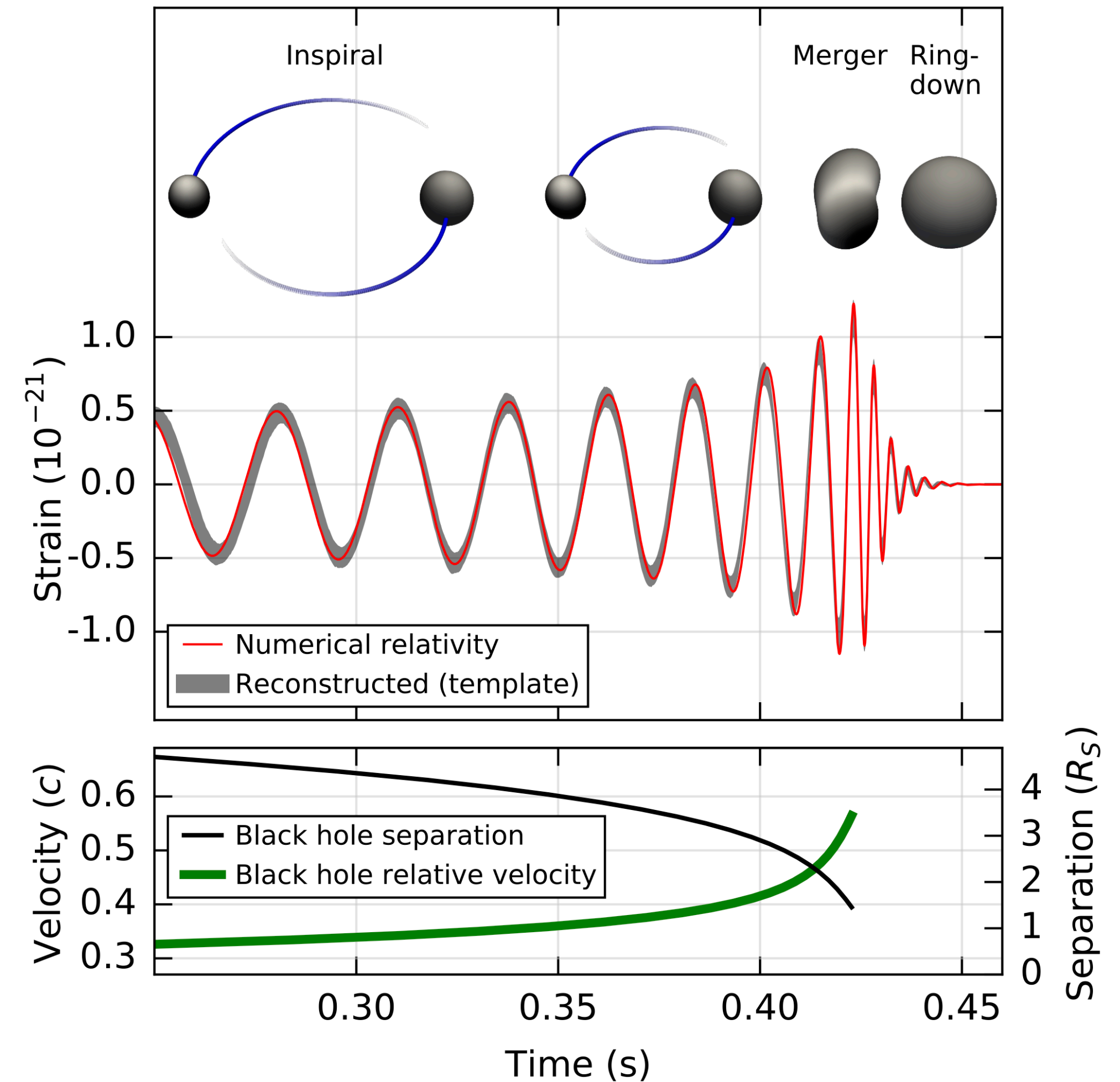


BINARY BLACK HOLES COALESCENCES



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- Three main phases of the coalescence:



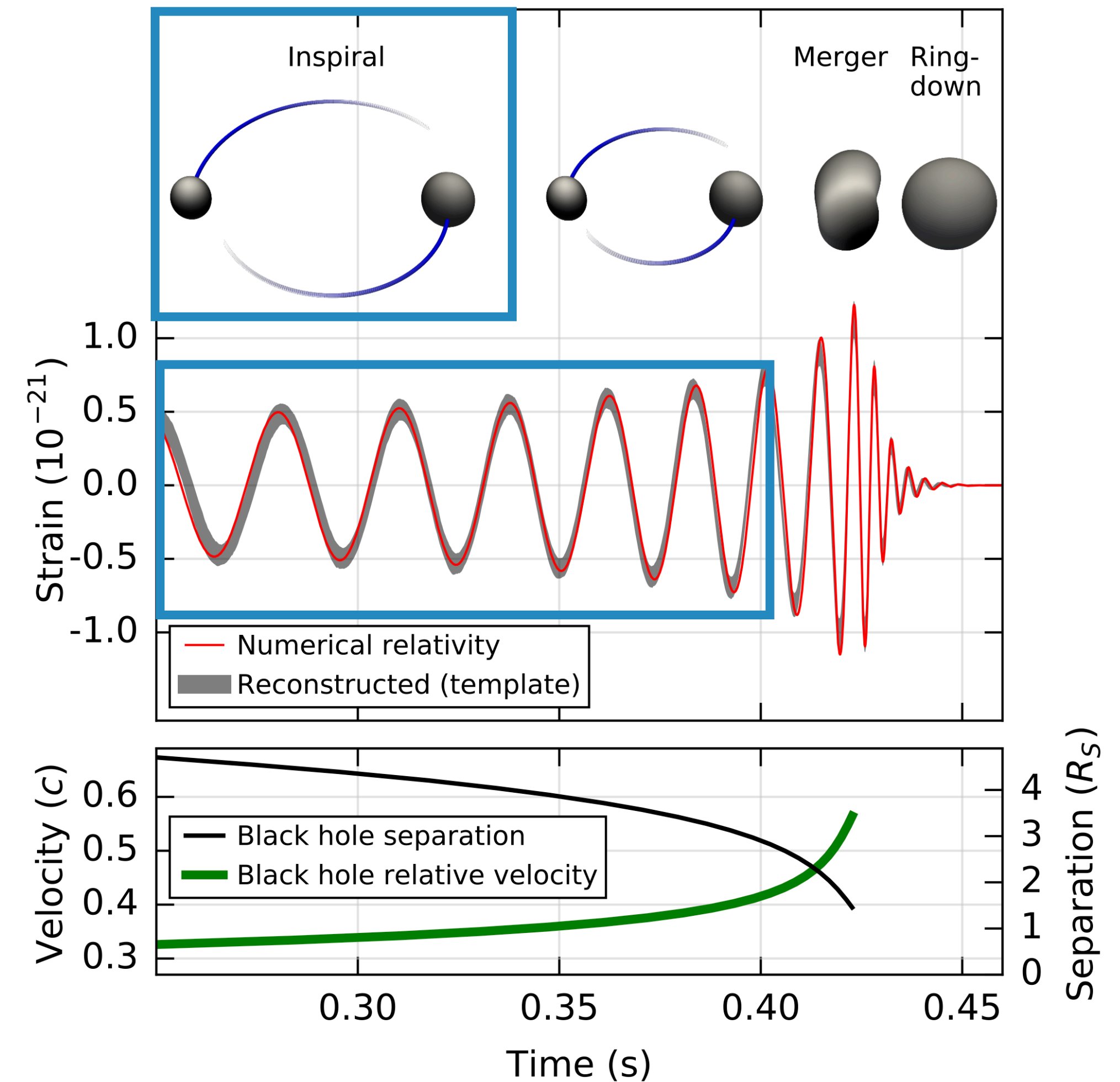
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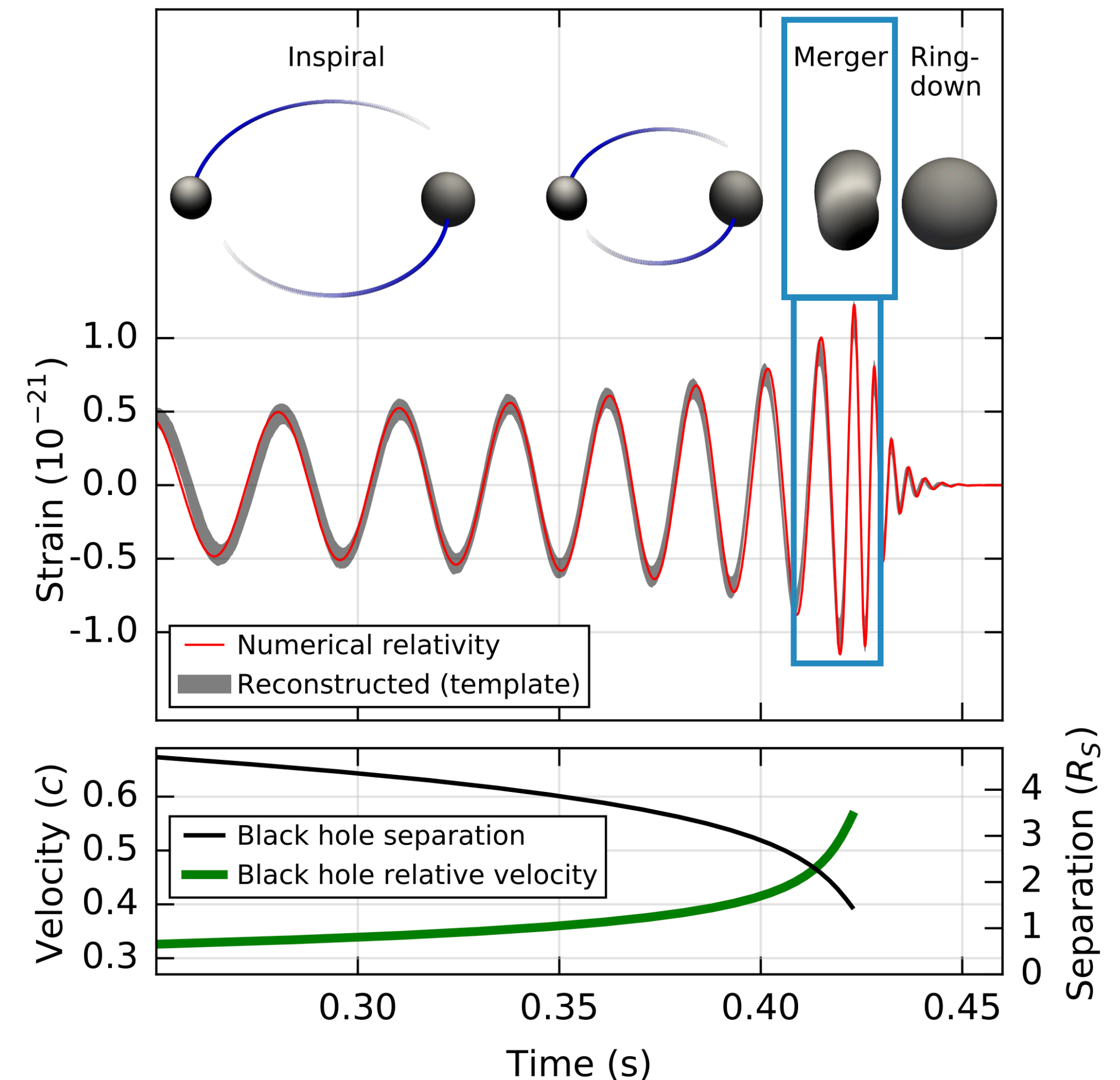


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- Three main phases of the coalescence:

- **Inspiral:** Post-Newtonian theory

- **Plunge-merger:** numerical simulations

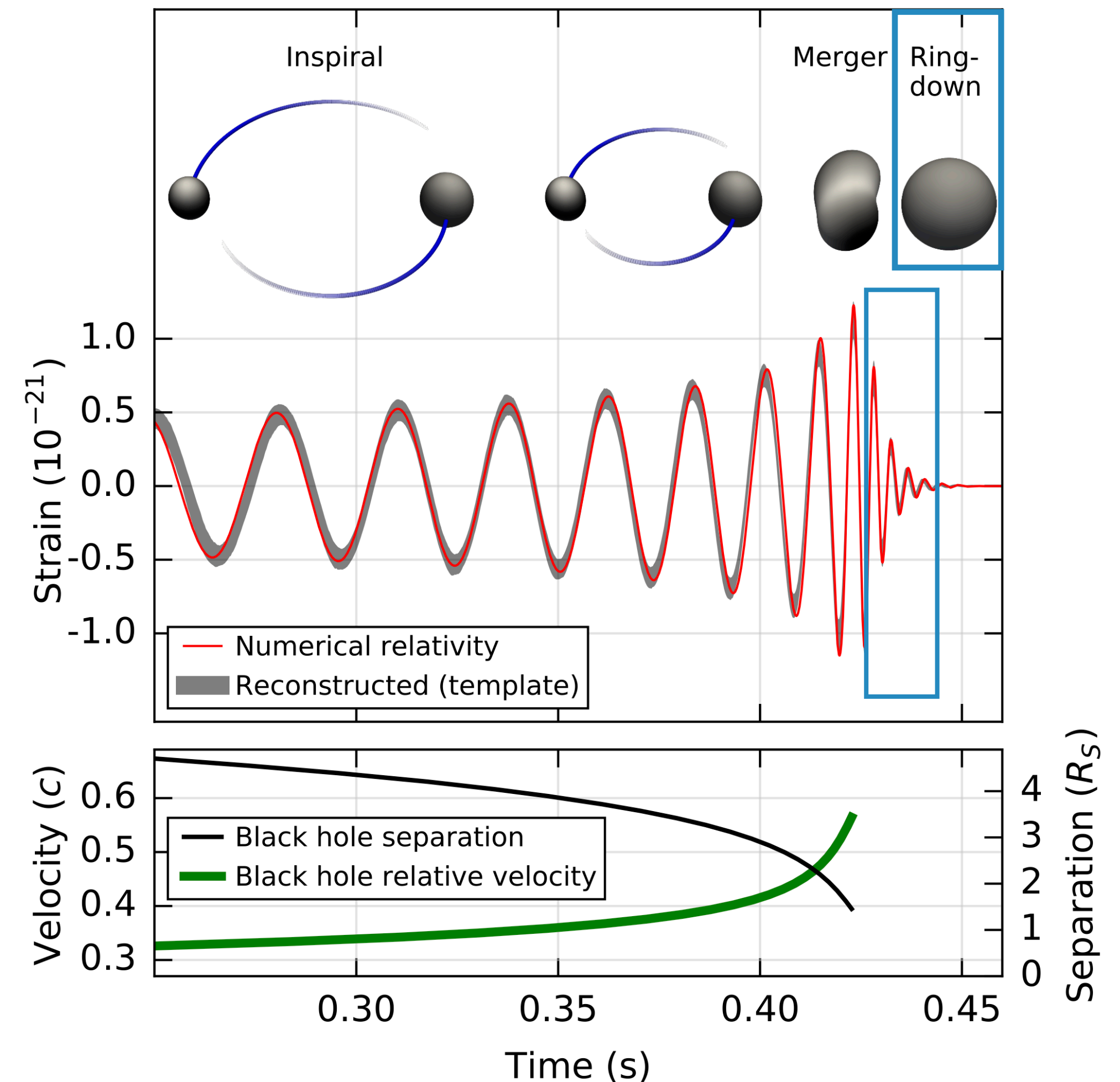


BINARY BLACK HOLES COALESCENCES



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- Three main phases of the coalescence:
 - **Inspiral**: Post-Newtonian theory
 - **Plunge-merger**: numerical simulations
 - **Ringdown**: perturbation theory and numerical simulations



WHAT IS RINGDOWN?



- **Space-time** itself can undergo **oscillations** even when no matter is present
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WHAT IS RINGDOWN?



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- **Space-time** itself can undergo **oscillations** even when no matter is present
- The **ringdown** phase corresponds to the emission of the **normal modes** of the remnant **black hole**, damped by the presence of an **horizon**

Vishveshwara, Nature 227, 936 (1970)

WHAT IS RINGDOWN?



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- **Space-time** itself can undergo **oscillations** even when no matter is present
- The **ringdown** phase corresponds to the emission of the **normal modes** of the remnant **black hole**, damped by the presence of an **horizon**
- Analytical solution of the **linearized** Einstein equations on a **black hole background**

Regge, Wheeler, Phys. Rev. 108, 1063 (1957)

Zerilli, Phys. Rev. Lett. 24, 737 (1970)

Teukolsky, Astrophysical Journal, vol. 185 (1973)

THE REGGE-WHEELER-ZERILLI EQUATION



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- Linear **perturbations** of the Schwarzschild background:

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \bar{g}_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$Z^A := \frac{1}{r} \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) h_1$$

THE REGGE-WHEELER-ZERILLI EQUATION



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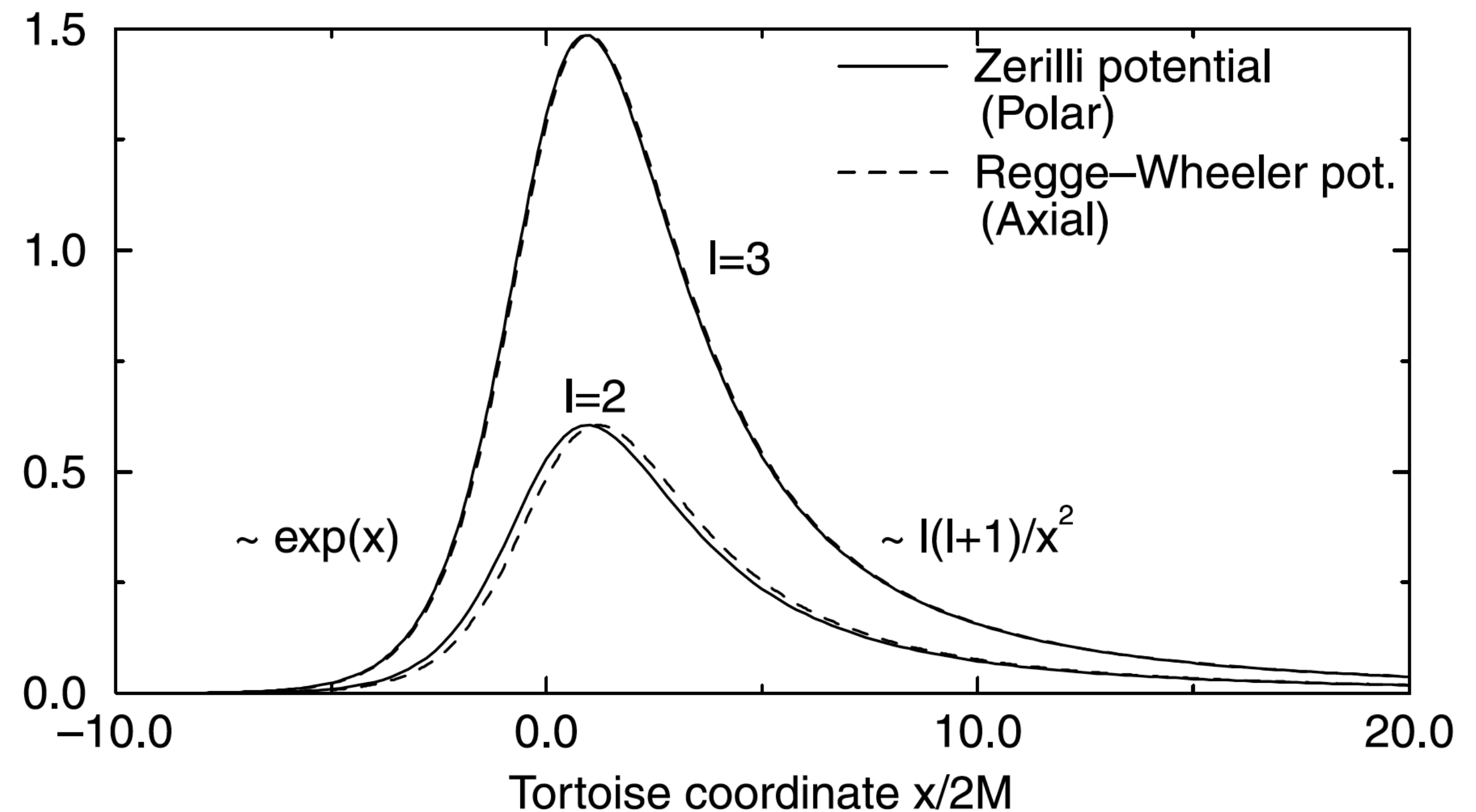
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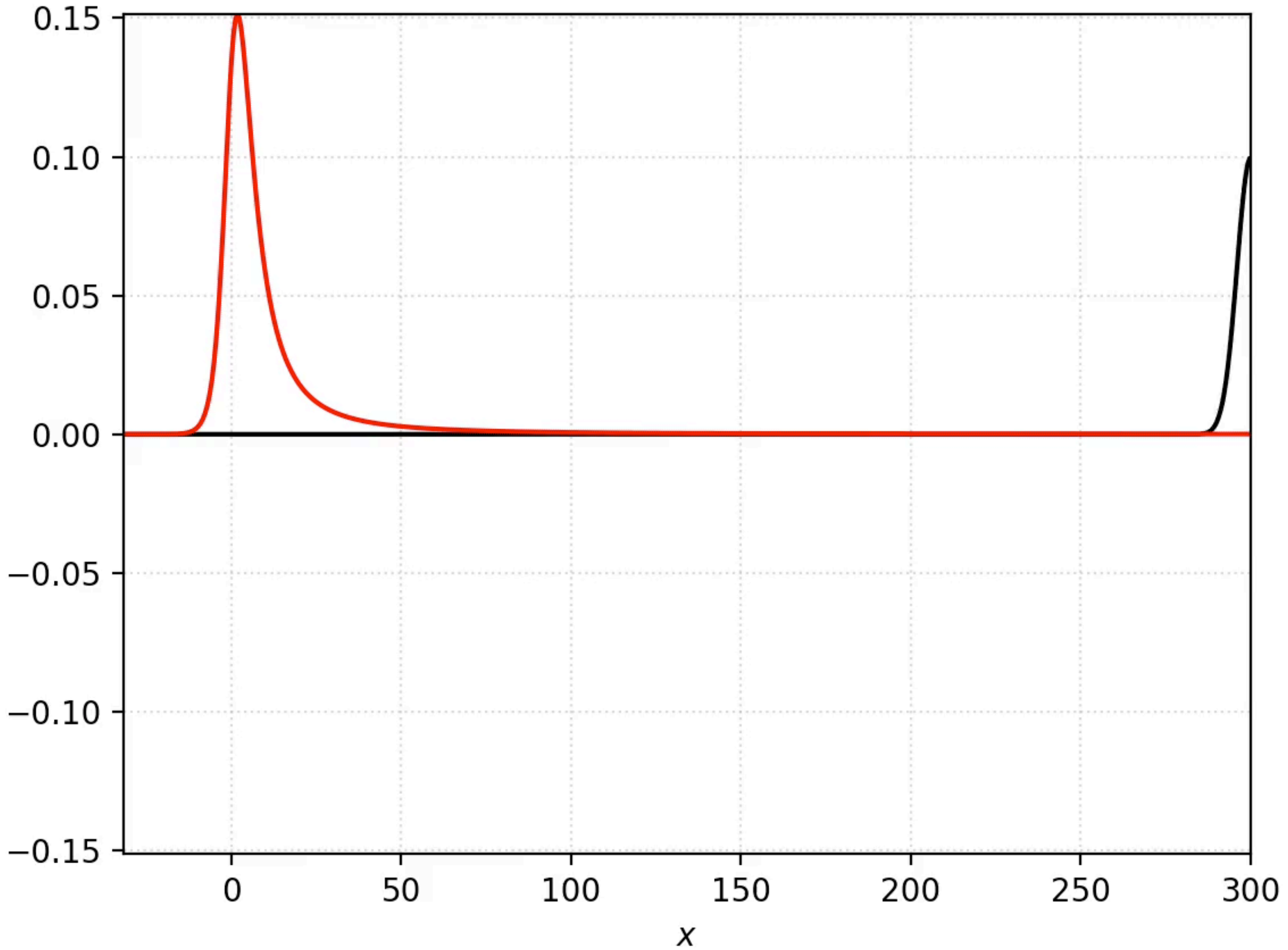
$$Z^A := \frac{1}{r} \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) h_1$$

- Einstein's eq.s for the perturbations:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + V_A(x) \right) Z^A(x, t) = 0$$



The horizon is at $-\infty$



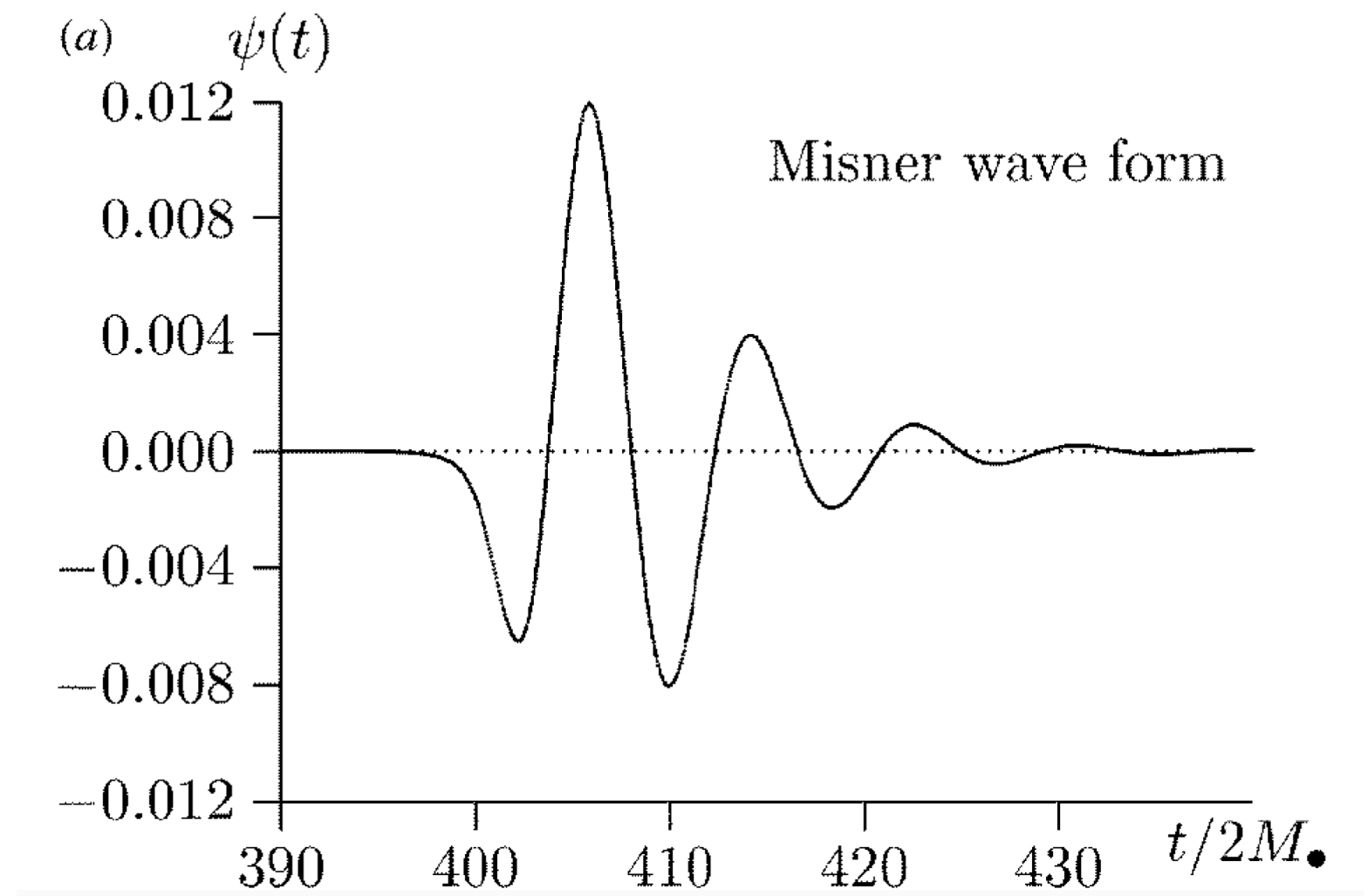
RINGDOWN: QUASI-NORMAL MODES SOLUTIONS



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- In terms of gravitational wave multipoles:

$$h_+ - i h_\times = -\frac{M}{r} \sum_{l,m,n} \mathcal{A}_{lmn} S(\theta, \phi) e^{i\omega_{lmn}t} e^{-t/\tau_{lmn}}$$



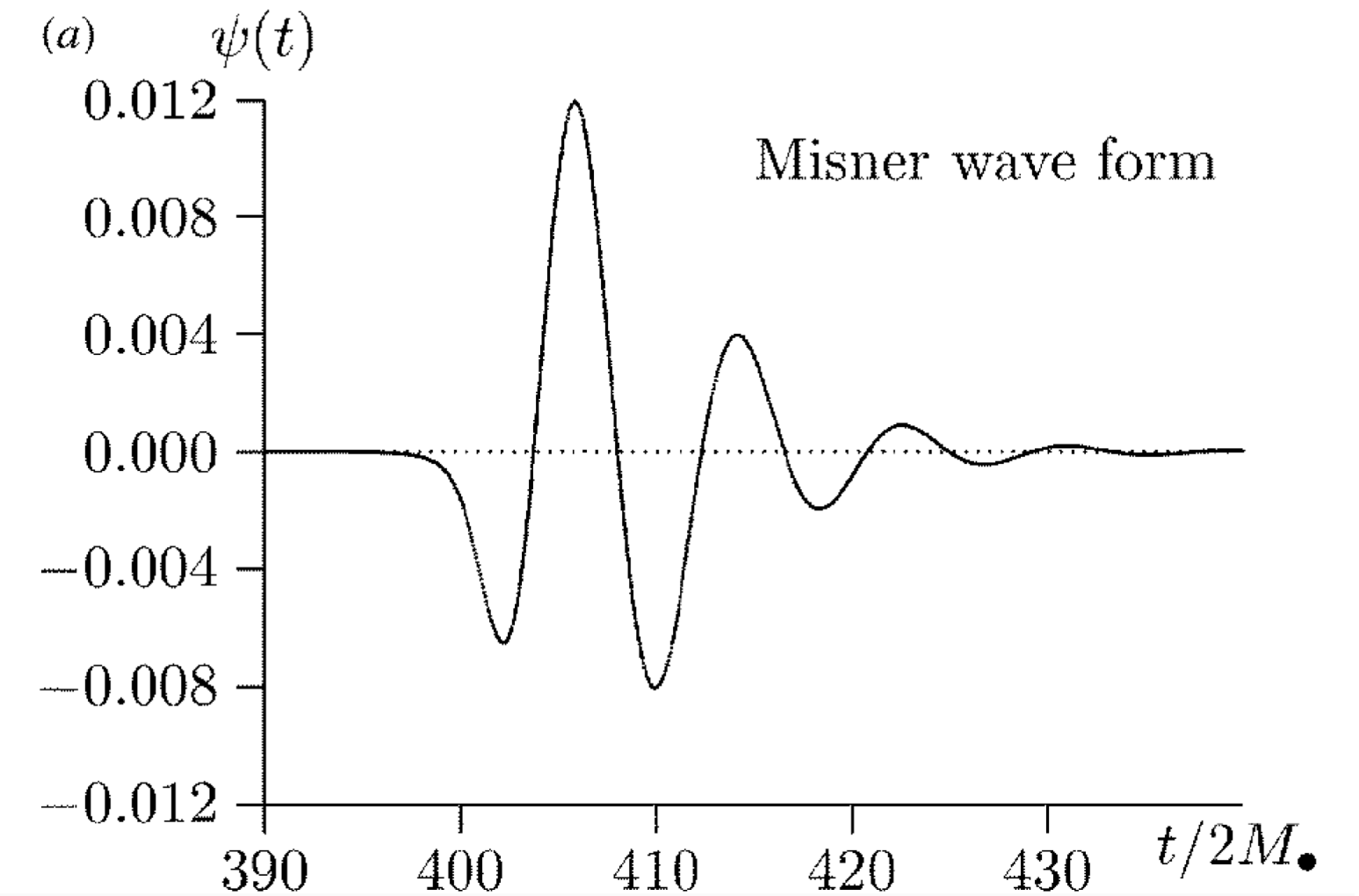
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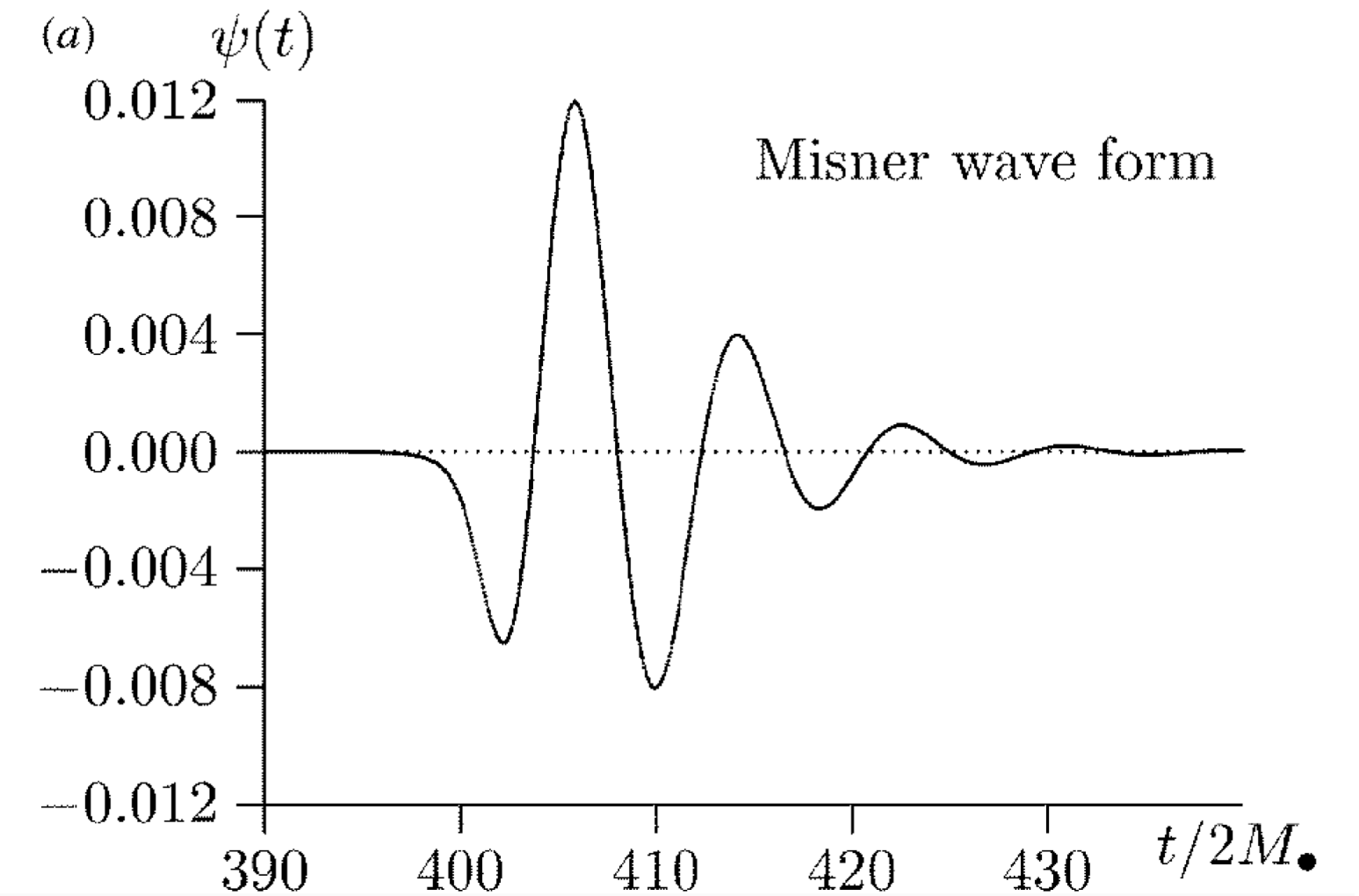
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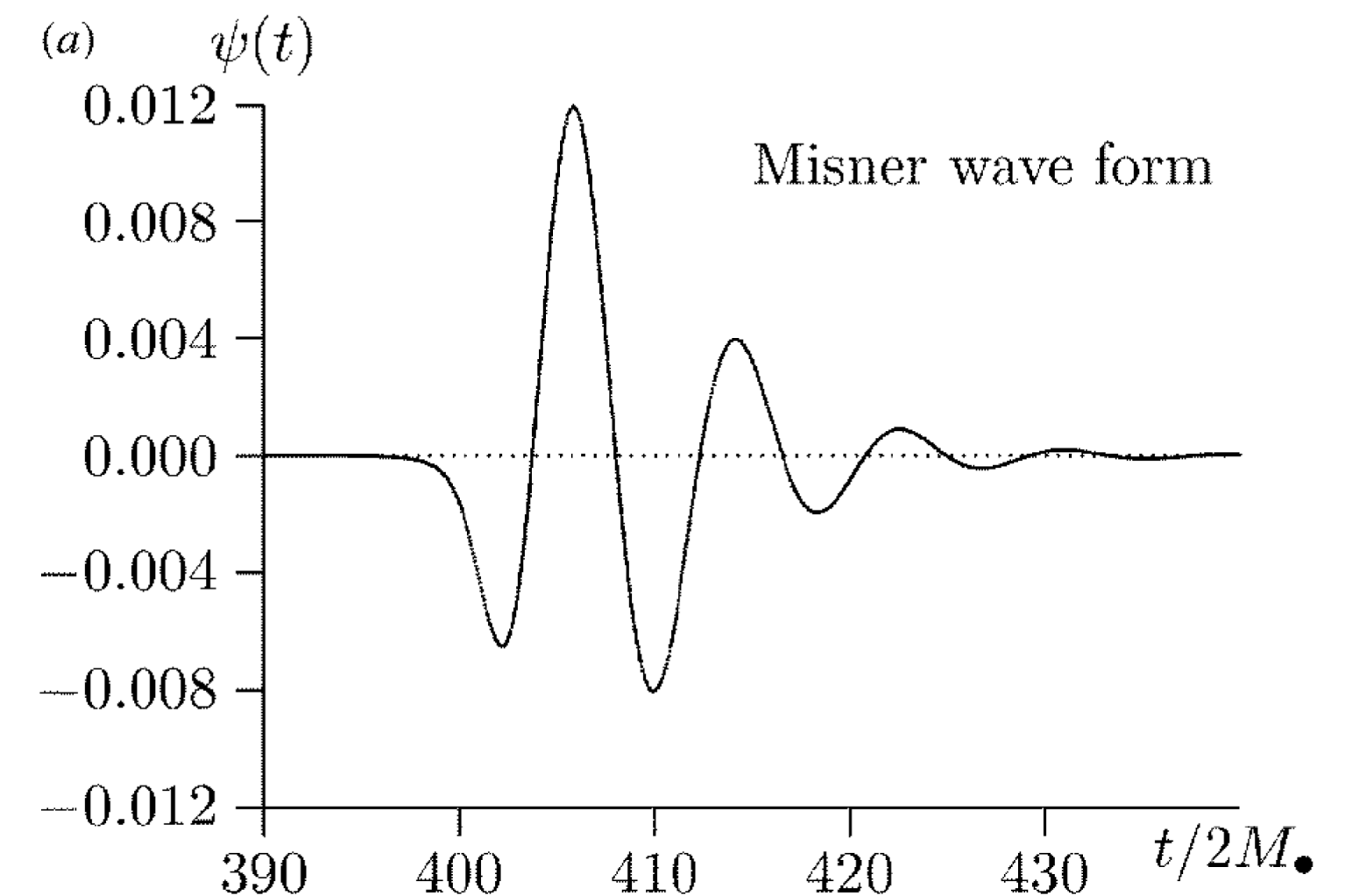
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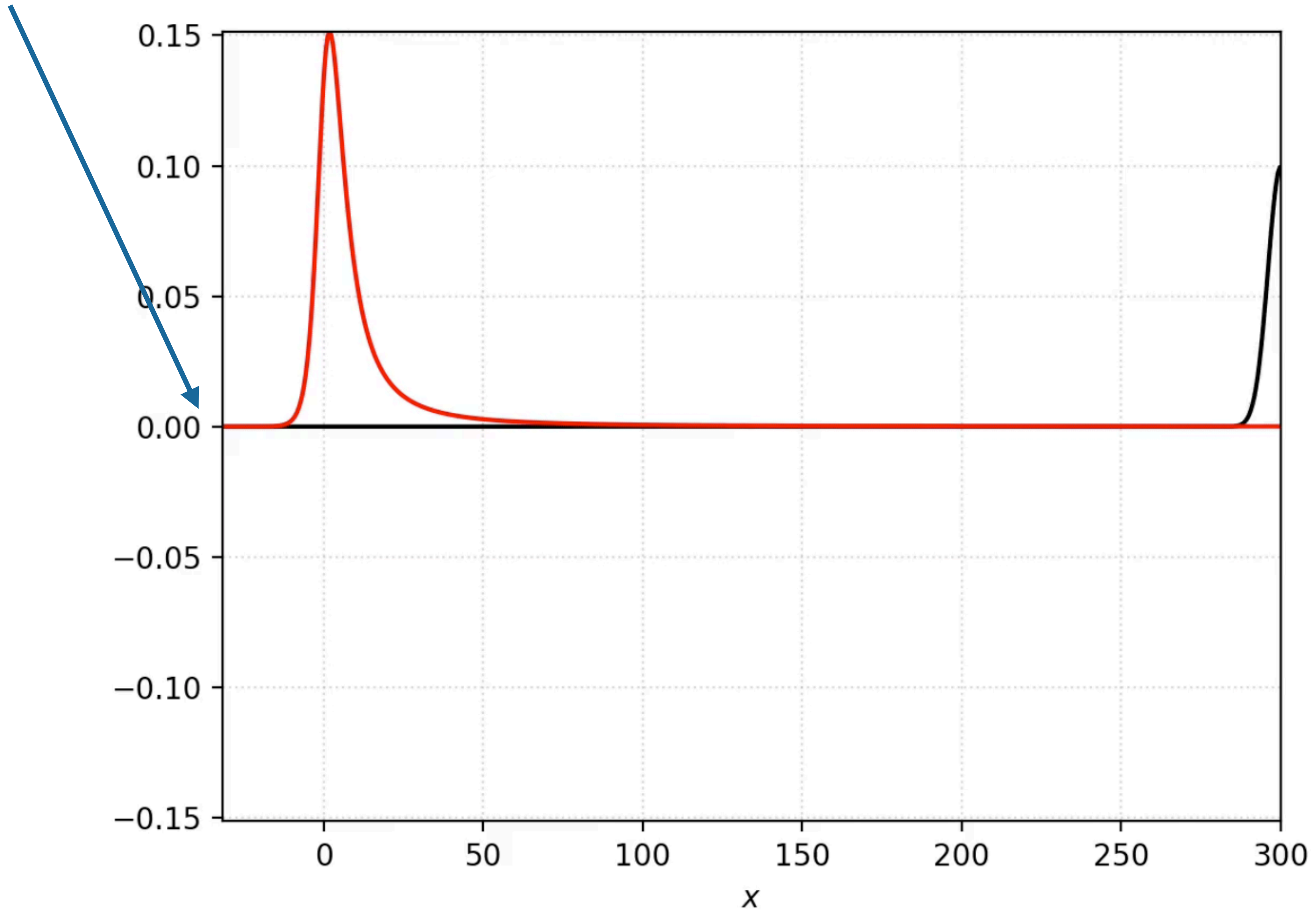
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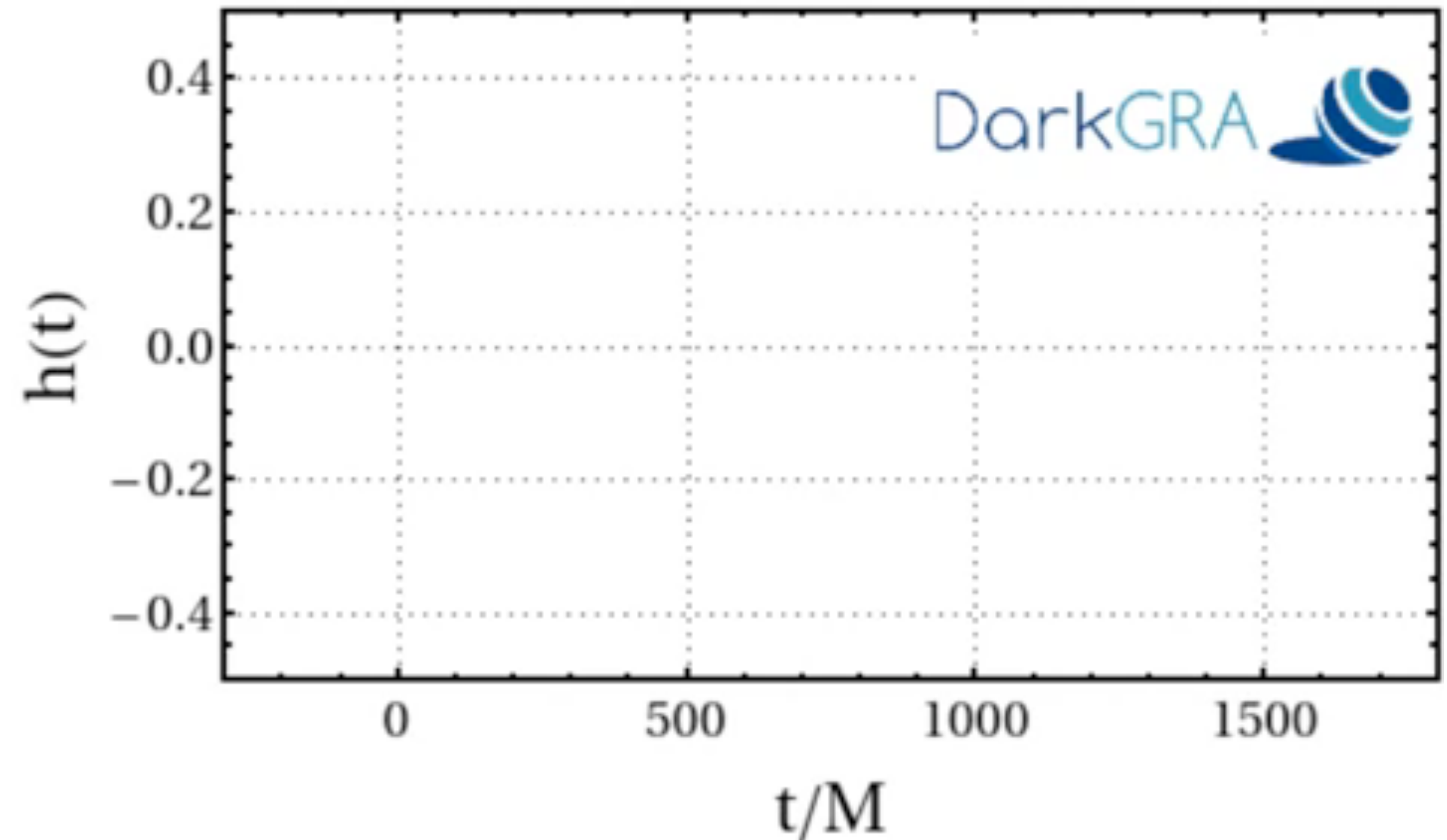
- Frequencies and damping times spectrum predicted by perturbation theory, fixed only by **mass** and **spin** of the black hole
- Amplitudes and relative phases predicted by numerical relativity
- Independent measurement of the **final black hole** parameters, enabling a test of GR predictions

What if there's no complete absorption here?



ECHOS OF ECOS

- Extreme compact objects (**ECOs**) are candidates to **mimick** BHs
- Instead of a simple ringdown they produce **echos**
- Echos are caused by **multiple reflections** between the **potential barrier** and the **would-be-horizon**

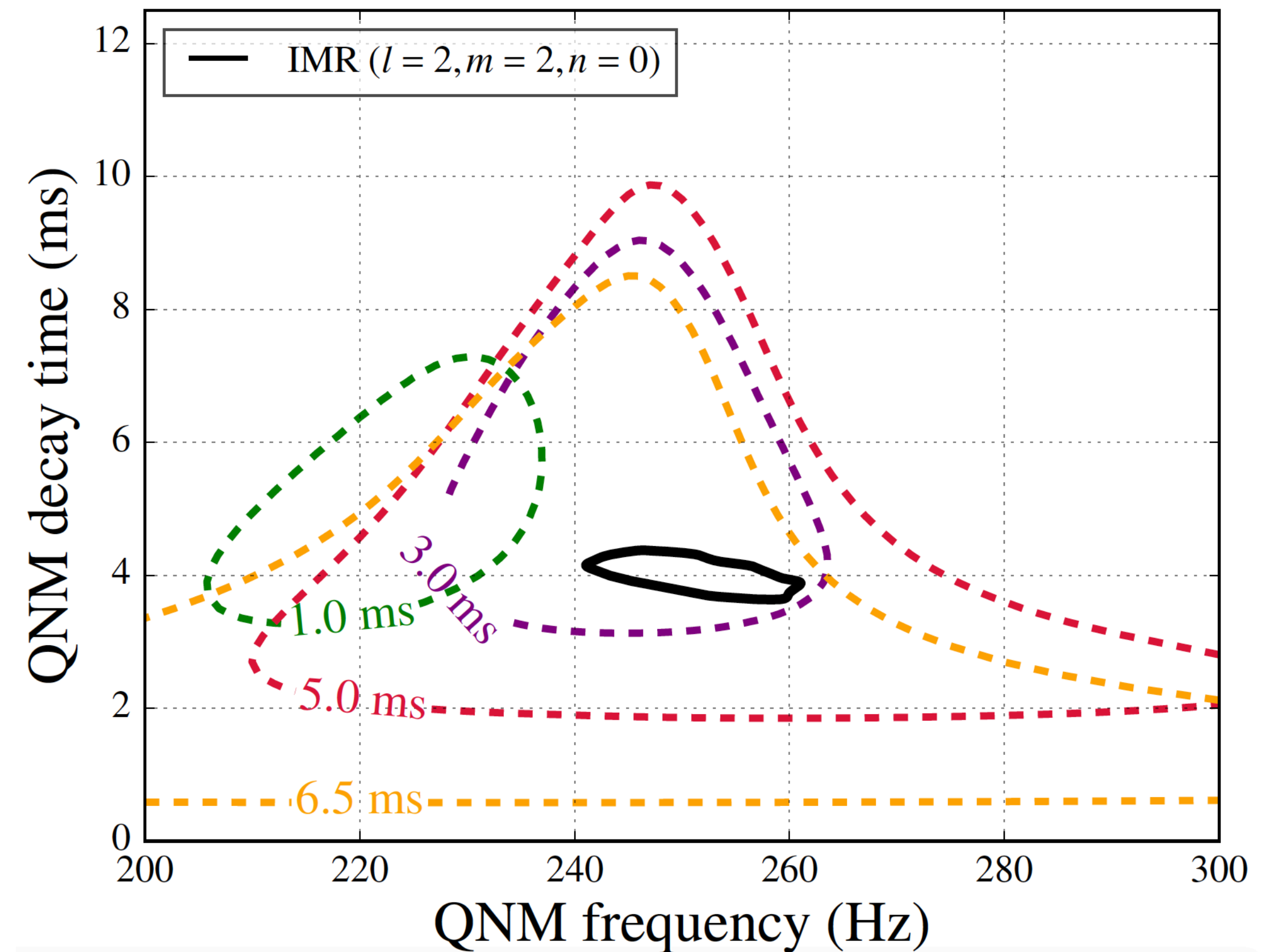


GW150914: THE DAY WE SAW A BLACK HOLE RINGING



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- **First** and ~~only~~ ringdown observation:
GW150914

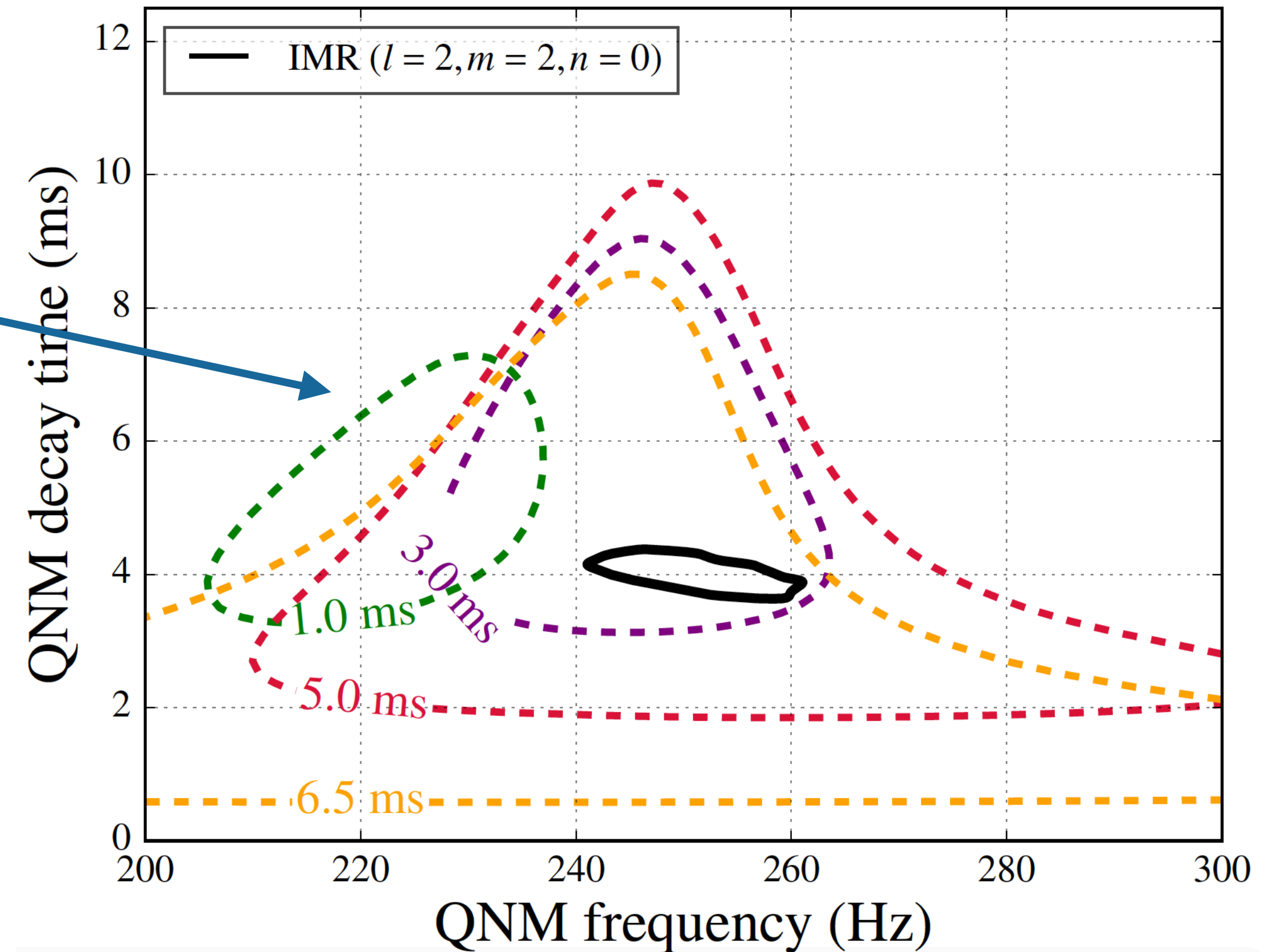


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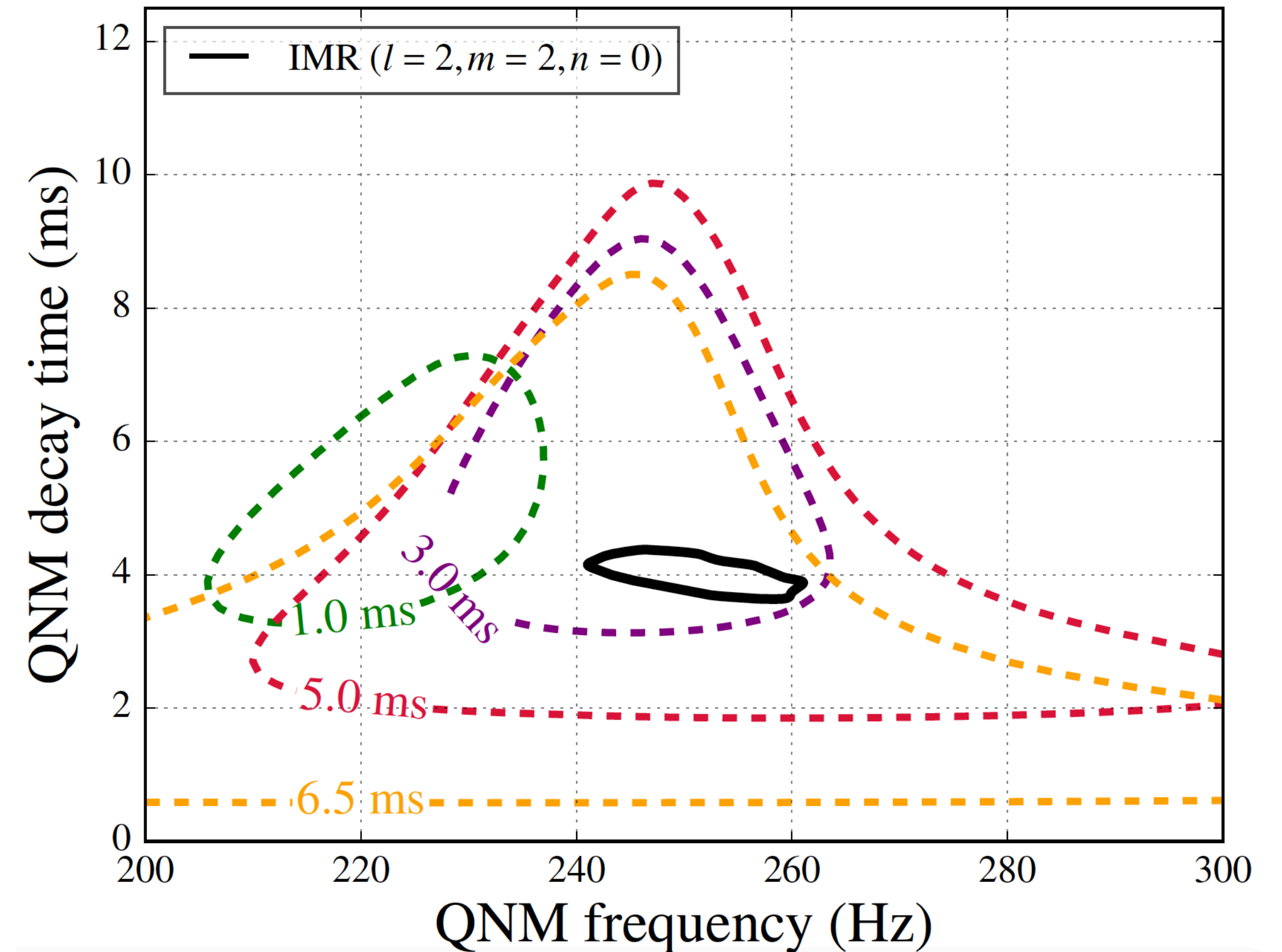


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- Results completely **consistent** with General Relativity if start time is large enough

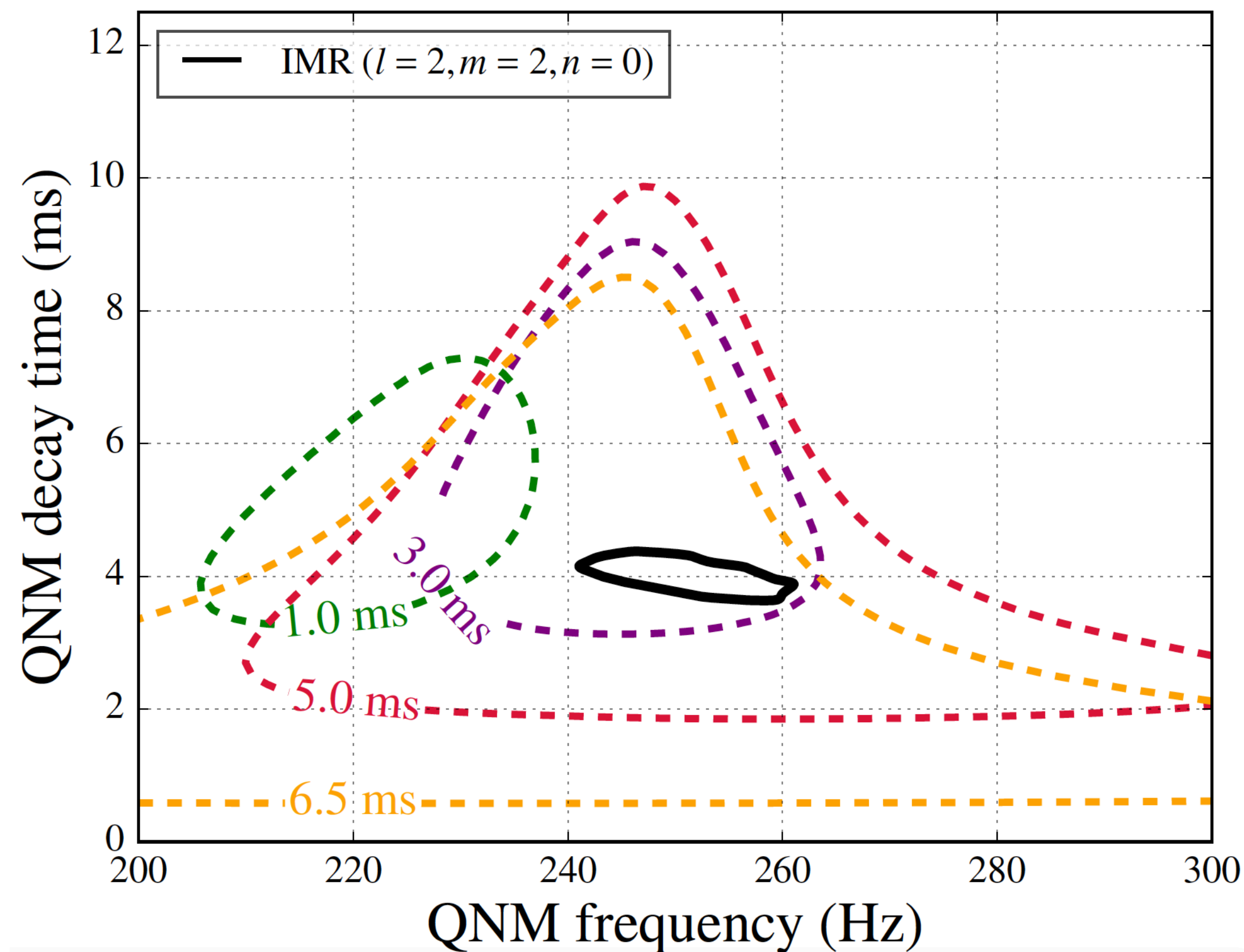


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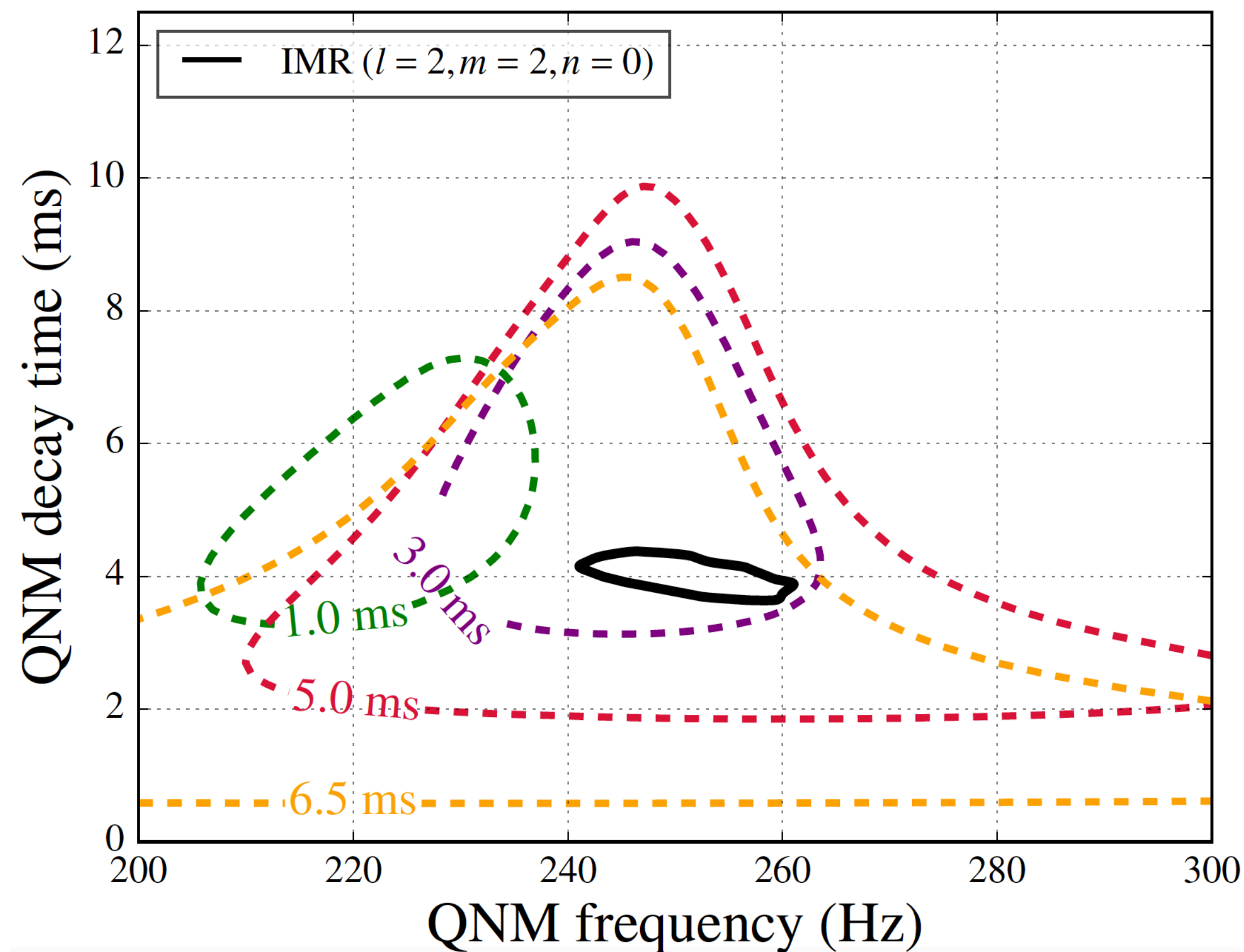


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- Different **start times** yields different **results**
- Results completely **consistent** with General Relativity if start time is large enough
- **Unmodelled** analysis, not exploited all the available theoretical information (no investigation of **progenitors memory**)
- **Systematics** unclear



HOW TO PUSH IT FORWARD



- Unlike standard LVC analysis **time-domain likelihood**
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 - **Black hole spectroscopy** reformulated as Bayesian model selection
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HOW TO PUSH IT FORWARD



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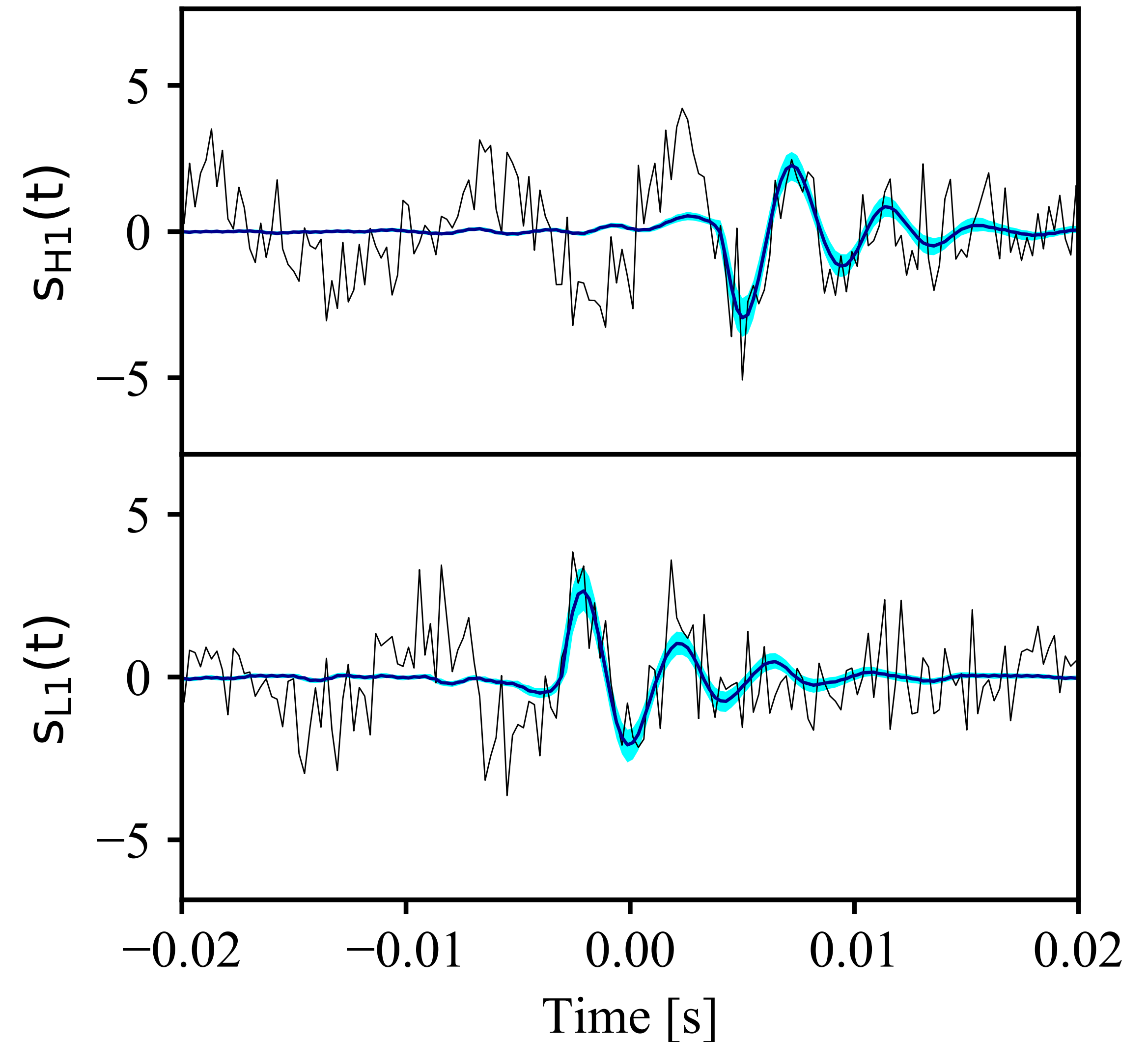
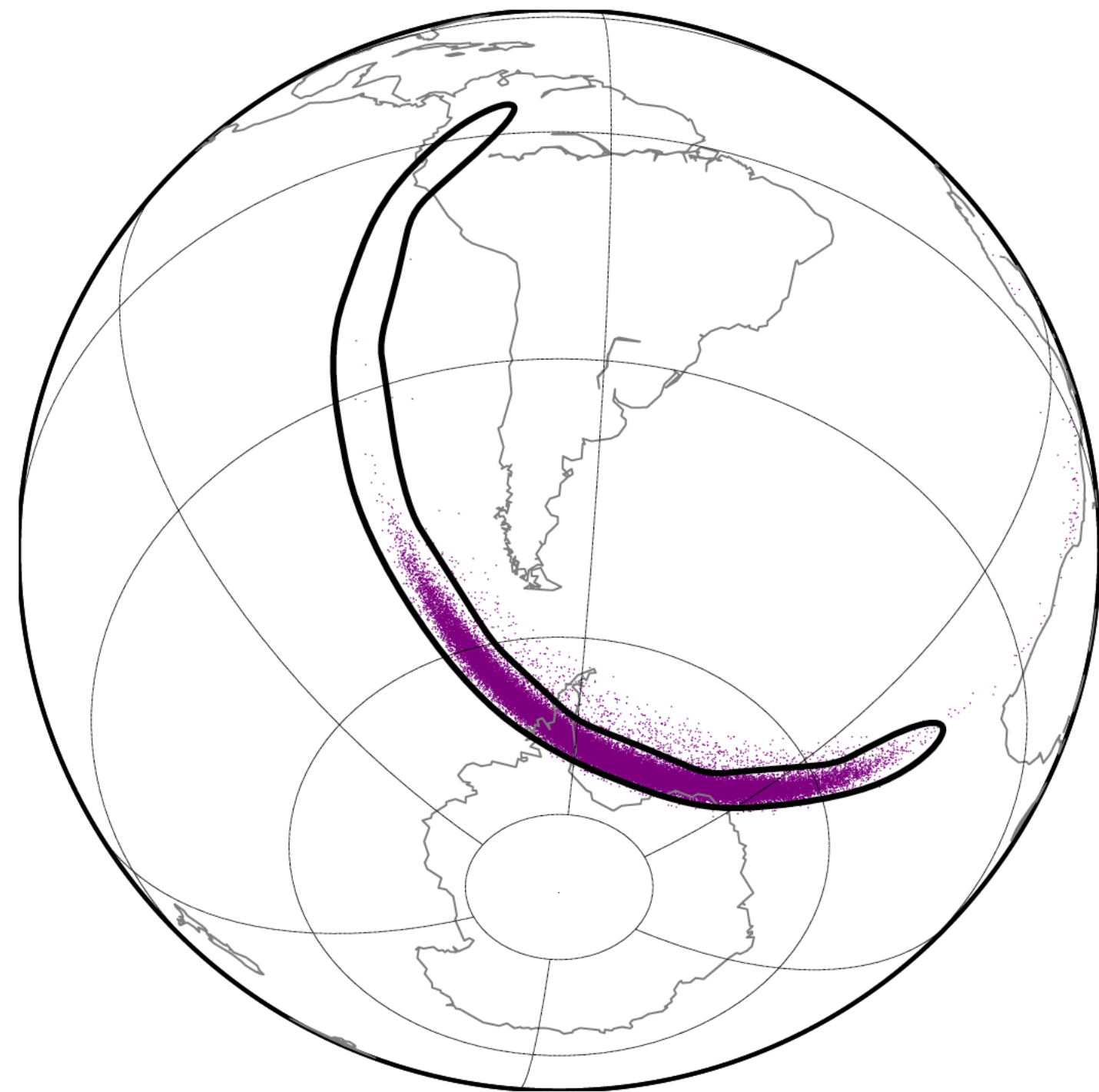
- Unlike standard LVC analysis **time-domain likelihood**
 - **Black hole spectroscopy** reformulated as Bayesian model selection
 - Identify ringdown in **other signals**
 - **Population**-based test of GR?
 - Tests of the **no-hair theorem** (read final state conjecture) already with **2G**?
-

BLACK HOLE SPECTROSCOPY WITH GW150914



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- Reconstructed **whitened waveform** on top of detector data:



BLACK HOLE SPECTROSCOPY WITH GW150914



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- Introduced in : [1], [2]

[1] Dreyer+, CQG. 21, 787 (2004)

[2] Berti, Cardoso, Will, PRD 73, 064030 (2006)

BLACK HOLE SPECTROSCOPY WITH GW150914



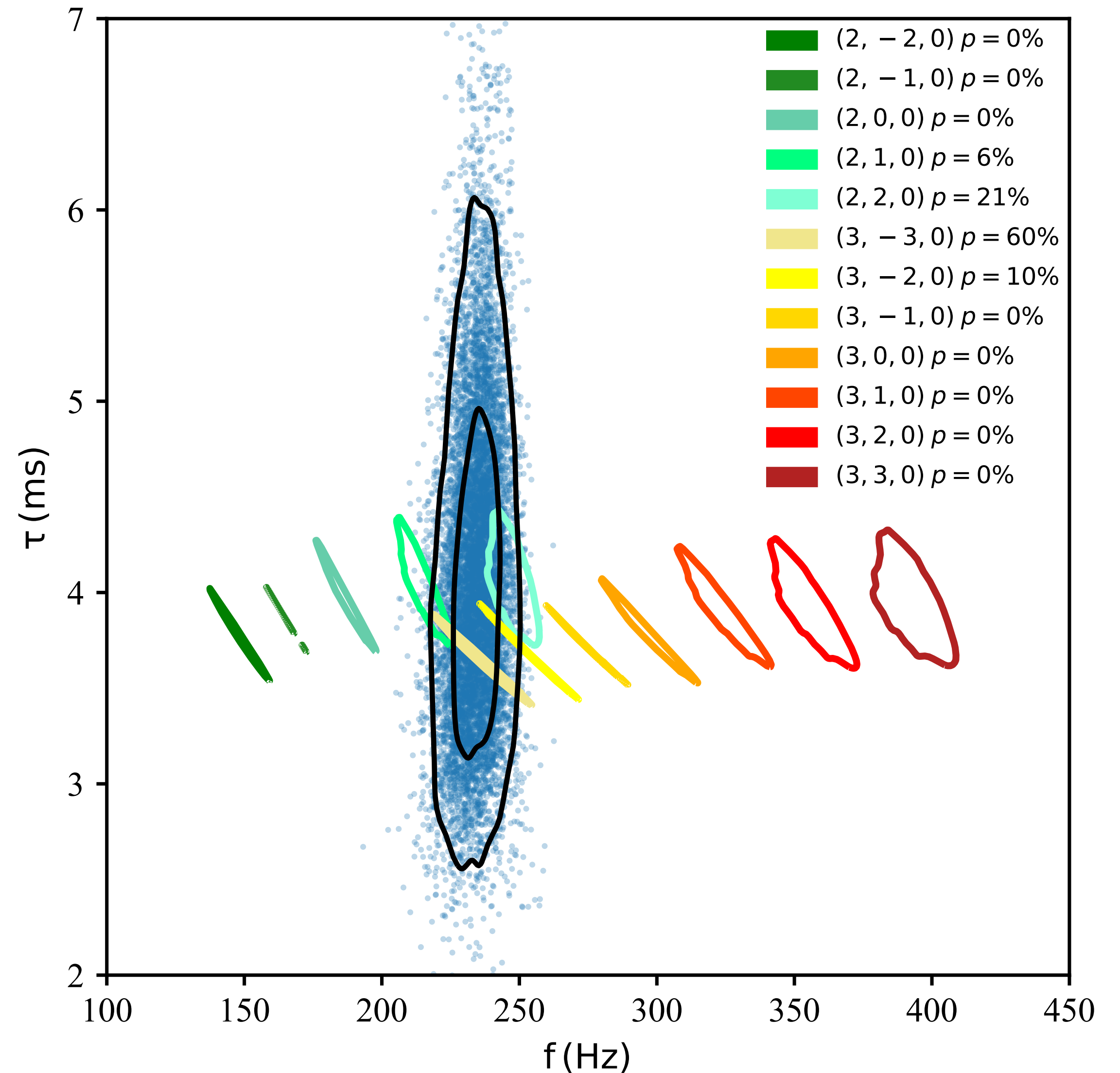
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- Introduced in : [1], [2]
- **Predict** modes frequency: IMR estimates of **progenitors intrinsic parameters** + NR fits [3]

Carullo, Del Pozzo, Veitch, PRD 99, 123029 (2019)

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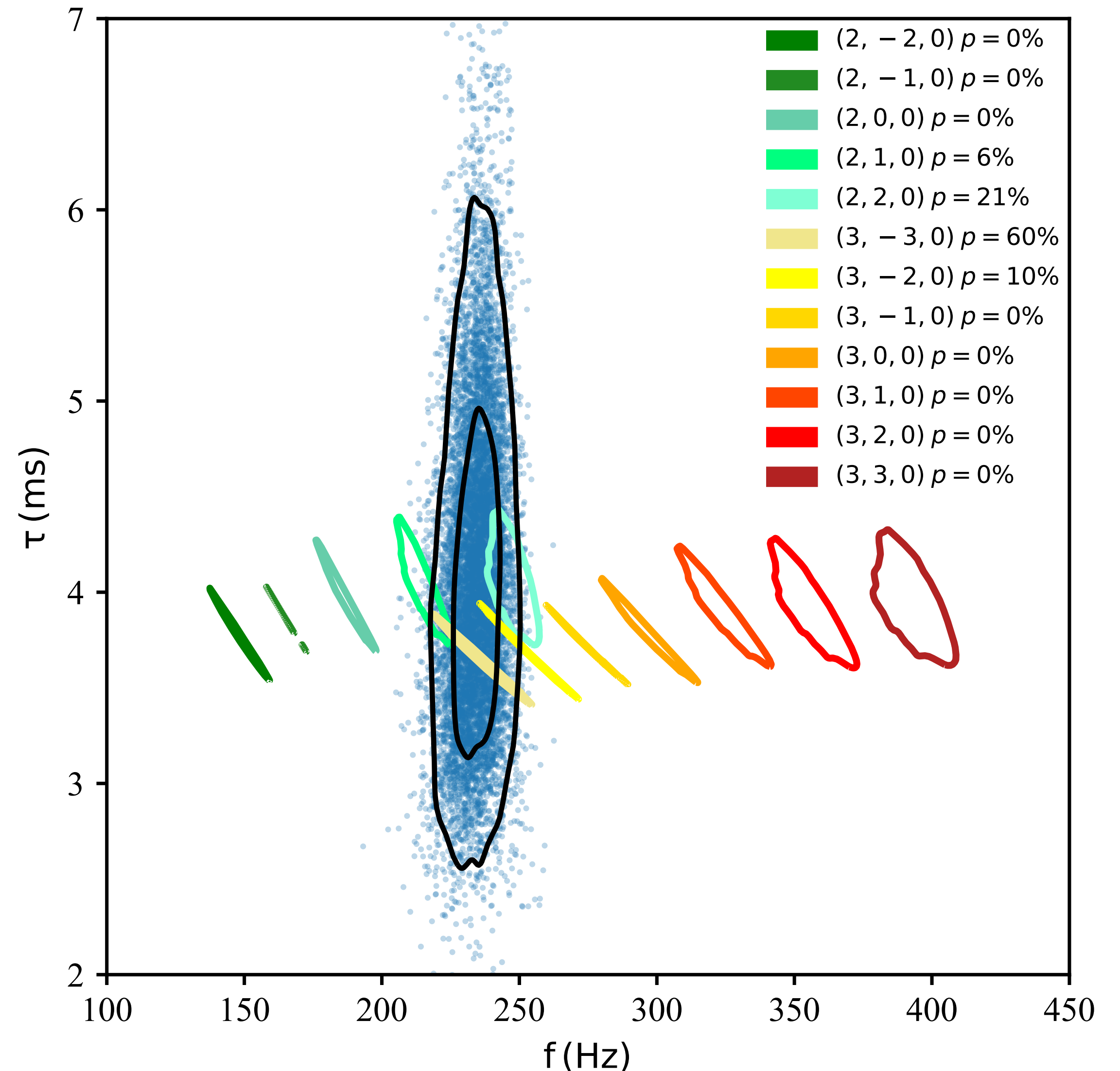
[3] Jimenez-Forteza, Keitel+, PRD 95, 064024 (2017)

- Introduced in : [1], [2]
- **Predict** modes frequency: IMR estimates of **progenitors intrinsic parameters** + NR fits [3]
- Bayes theorem predicts the **probability** that recovered agnostic posterior corresponds to **given predicted mode**

Carullo, Del Pozzo, Veitch, PRD 99, 123029 (2019)

[1] Dreyer+, CQG. 21, 787 (2004)

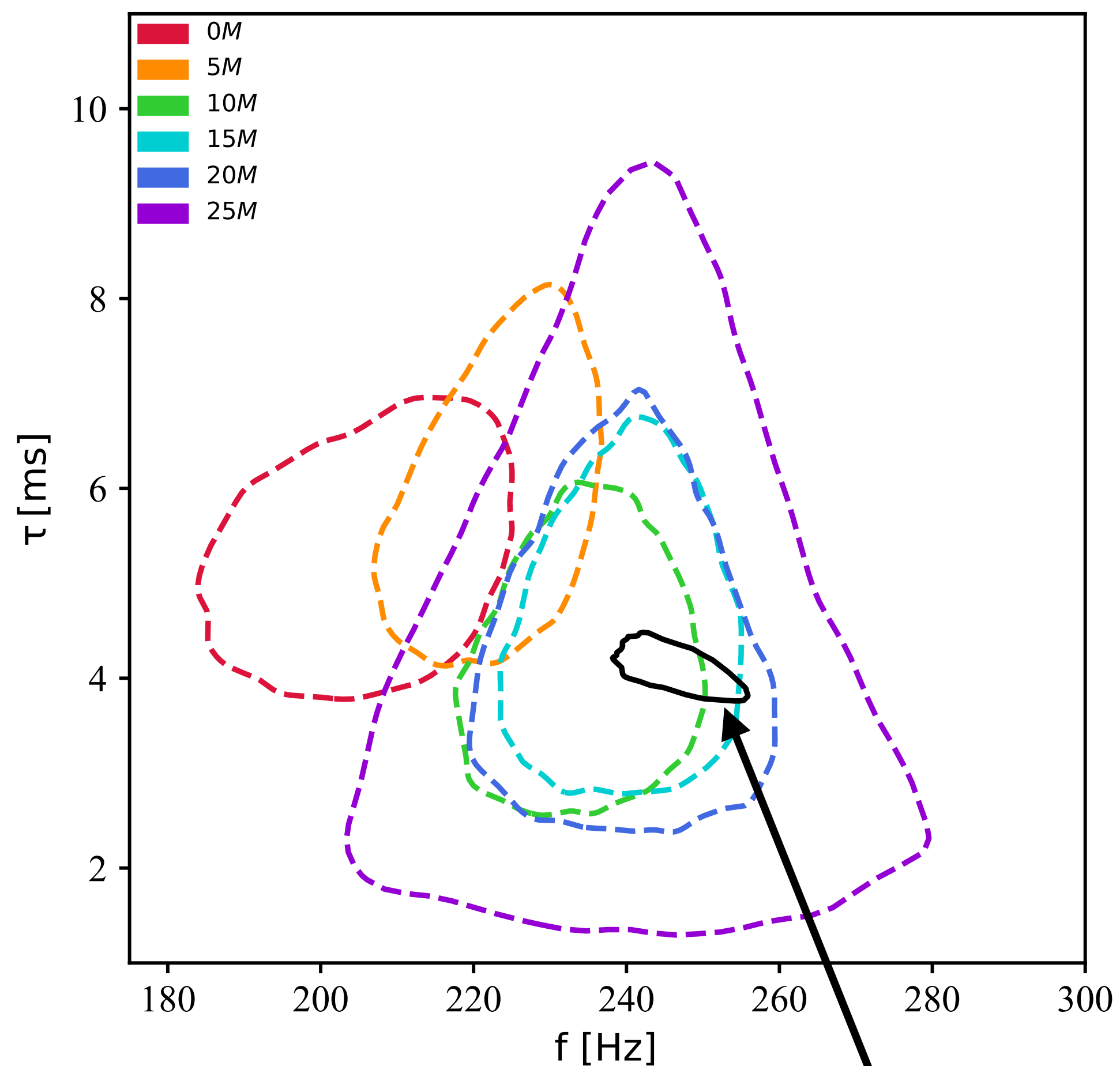
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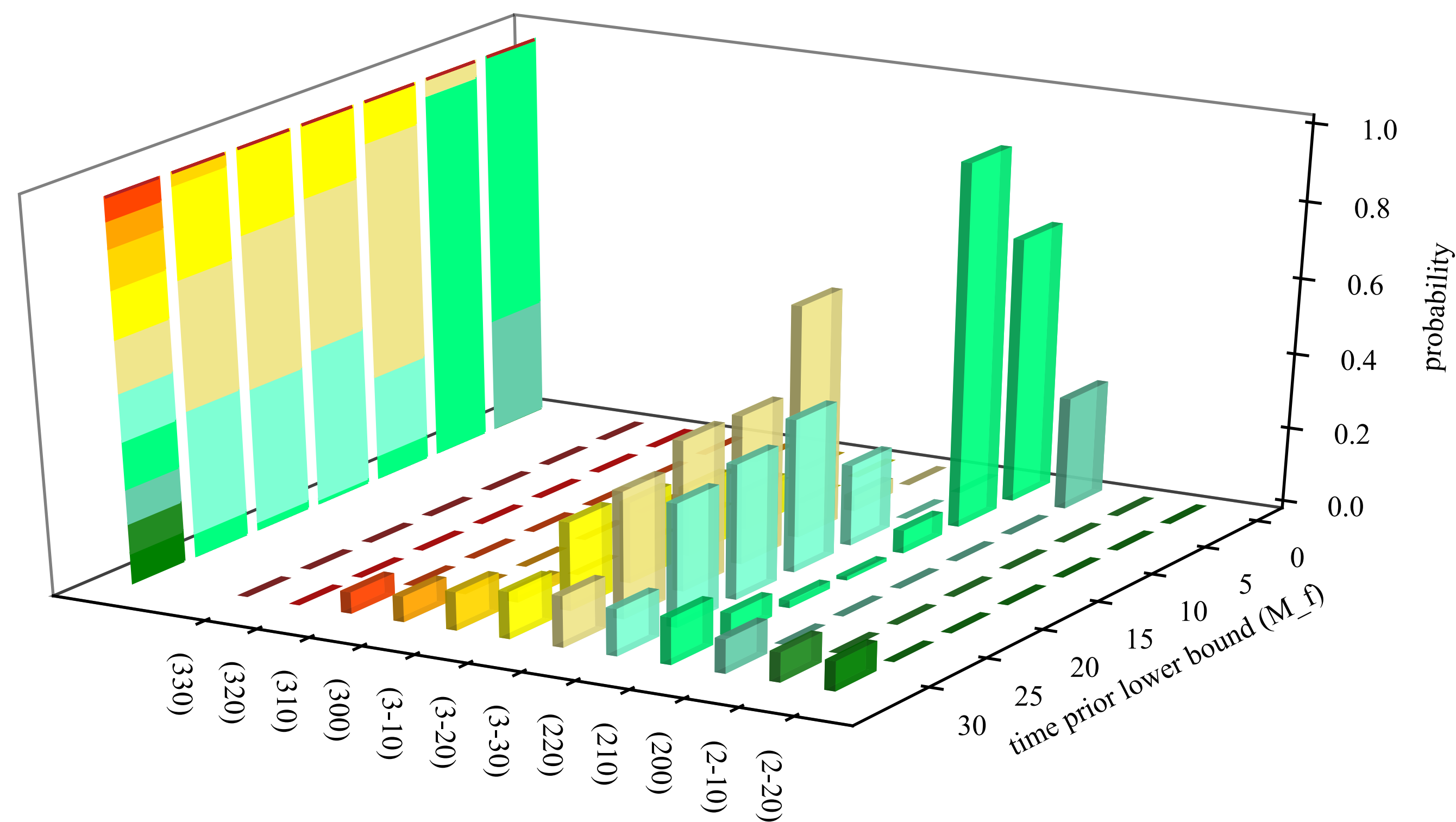
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DEPENDENCE ON TIME PRIOR

- What is the effect of the time prior?



(2,2,0) frequency

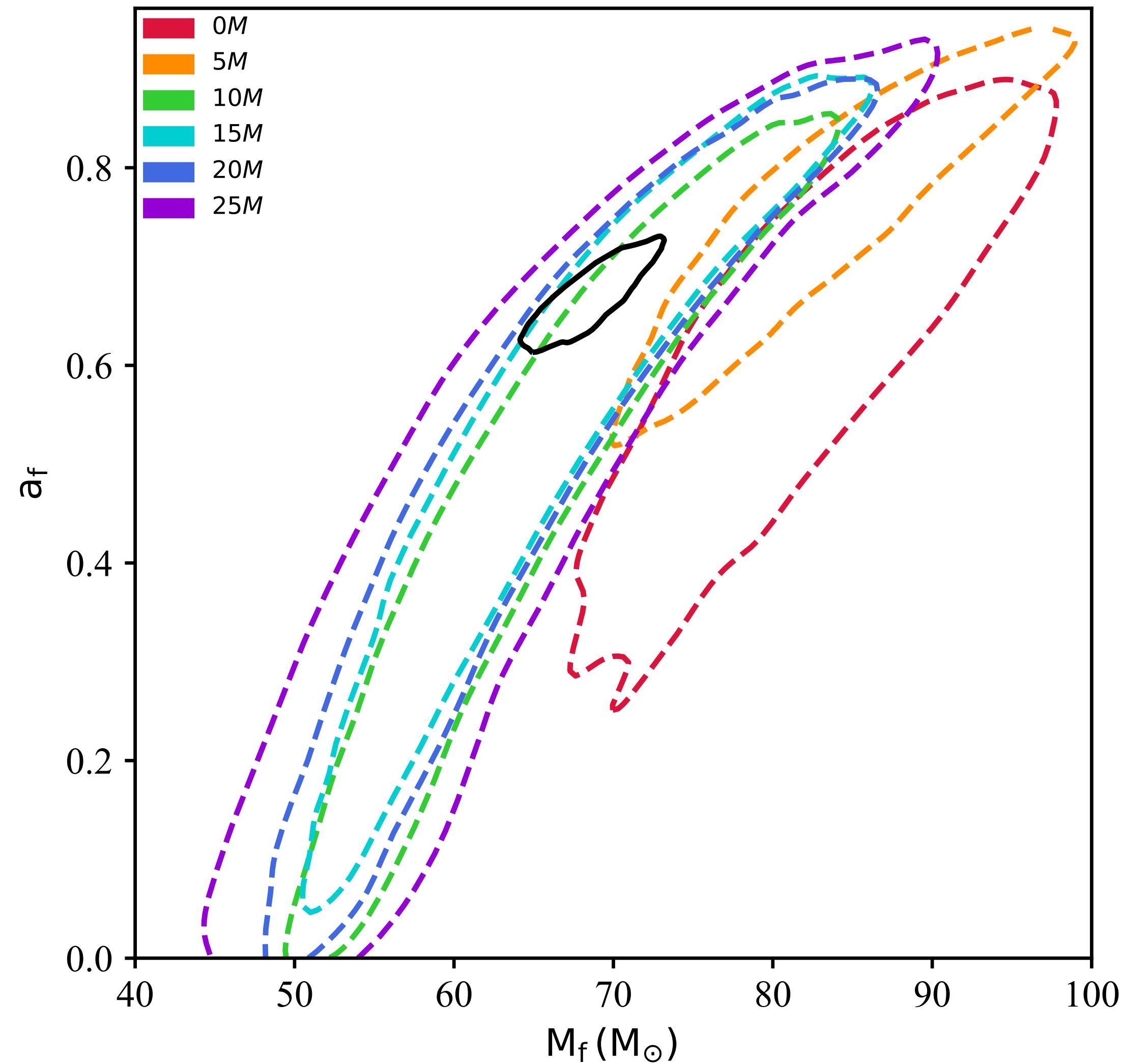
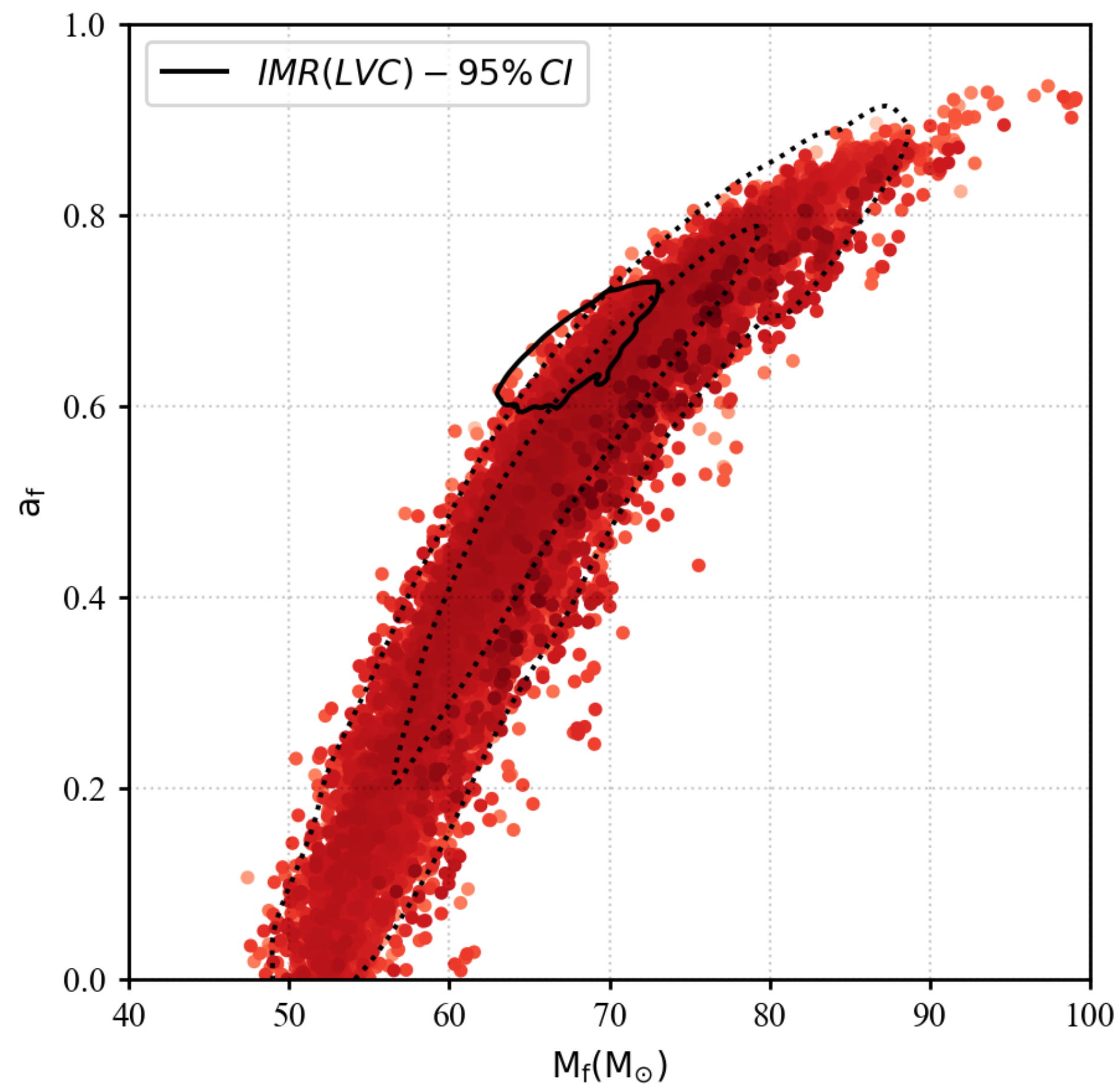


DEPENDENCE ON TIME PRIOR



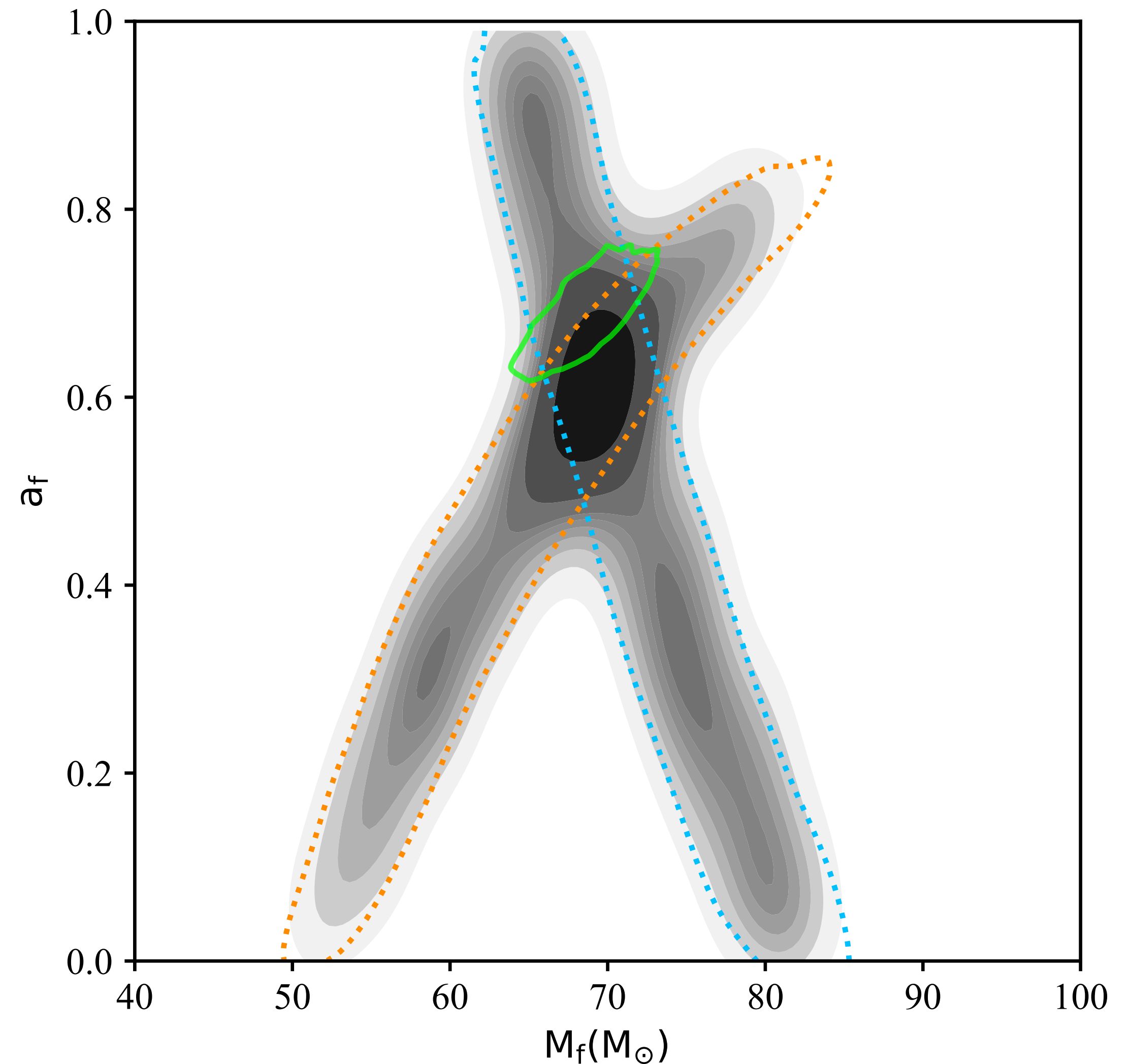
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- Remnant mass and spin reconstruction:



Model	$\log B_{s,n}$	M_f/M_\odot	a_f
IMR (LVC)	-	$68.0^{+3.2}_{-3.0}$	$0.69^{0.05}_{0.04}$
DS - 1 mode	56.3	-	-
DS - 2 modes	55.4	-	-
Kerr - (2,2,0) mode	56.5	$64.6^{+14.3}_{-11.4}$	$0.50^{+0.28}_{-0.40}$
Kerr - (2,1,0) mode	56.6	$61.2^{+8.9}_{-8.5}$	$0.60^{+0.28}_{-0.49}$
Kerr - (2,0,0) mode	56.0	$55.0^{+4.1}_{-4.1}$	$0.69^{+0.27}_{-0.58}$
Kerr - (3,-3,0) mode	57.2	$72.3^{+9.7}_{-8.1}$	$0.46^{+0.47}_{-0.42}$
Kerr - (3,-2,0) mode	57.0	$75.7^{+7.1}_{-5.5}$	$0.49^{+0.44}_{-0.43}$
Kerr - (3,-1,0) mode	57.0	$79.9^{+4.5}_{-3.8}$	$0.47^{+0.46}_{-0.43}$
Kerr - (2,2,0),(3,-3,0) modes	56.7	$69.2^{+12.1}_{-14.2}$	$0.50^{+0.40}_{-0.44}$
Kerr - (2,2,0),(2,1,0) modes	56.2	$62.7^{+15.6}_{-9.9}$	$0.54^{+0.31}_{-0.44}$
Kerr - $\ell = 2$ modes	55.0	$55.1^{+15.5}_{-7.9}$	$0.53^{+0.54}_{-0.46}$
Kerr - $\ell = 3$ modes	54.3	$81.9^{+13.2}_{-10.5}$	$0.31^{+0.54}_{-0.28}$
Kerr - $\ell = 2, 3$ modes	52.0	$56.6^{+27.9}_{-10.1}$	$0.39^{+0.47}_{-0.36}$

- Summary: **not enough SNR** to robustly clearly **claim** more than one mode



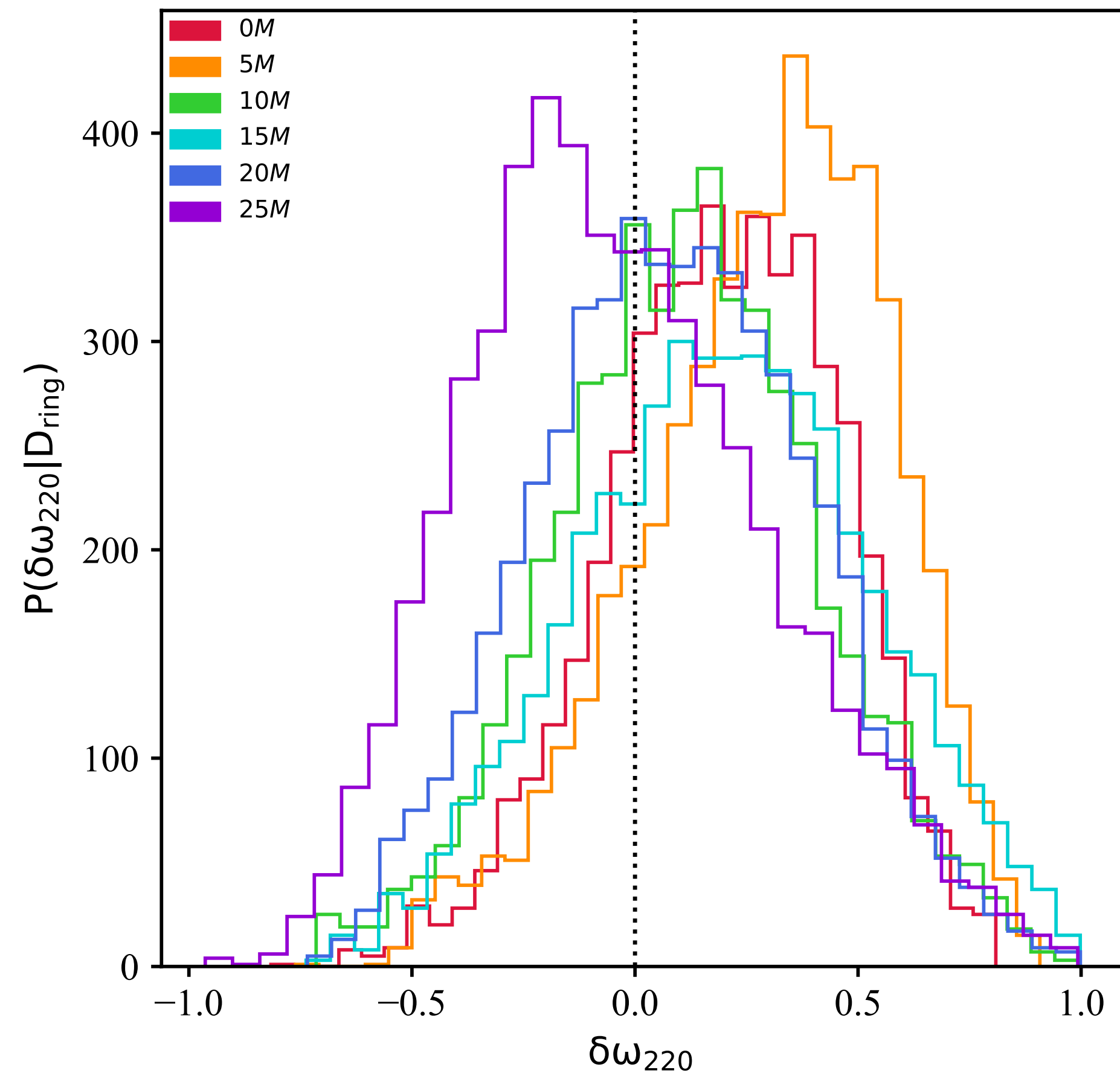
TESTING GENERAL RELATIVITY



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- Parametrized **deviations** from GR:

$$\omega_{lmn}(M_f, a_f) \rightarrow (1 + \delta\hat{\omega}_{lmn}) \omega_{lmn}(M_f, a_f)$$



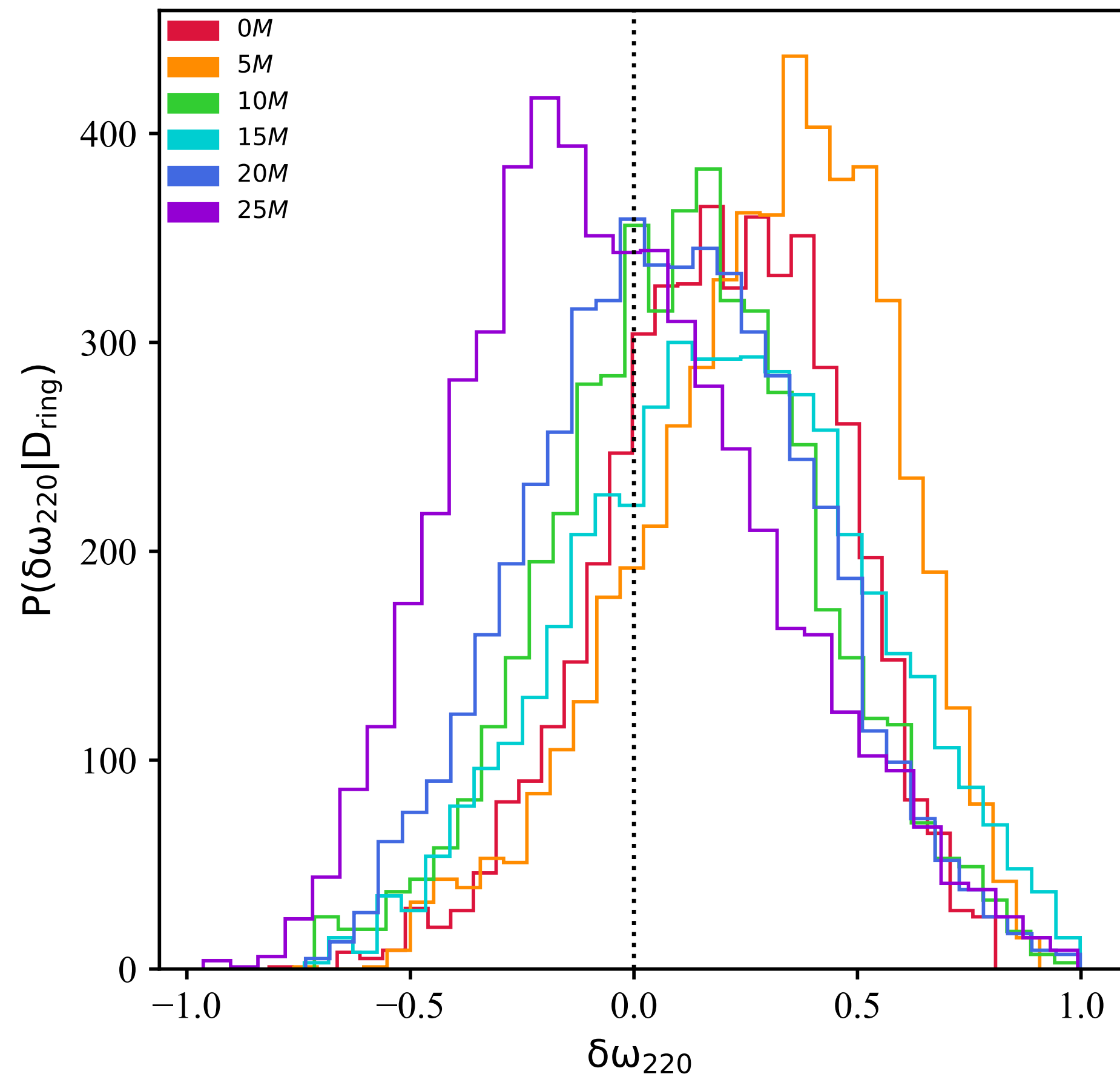
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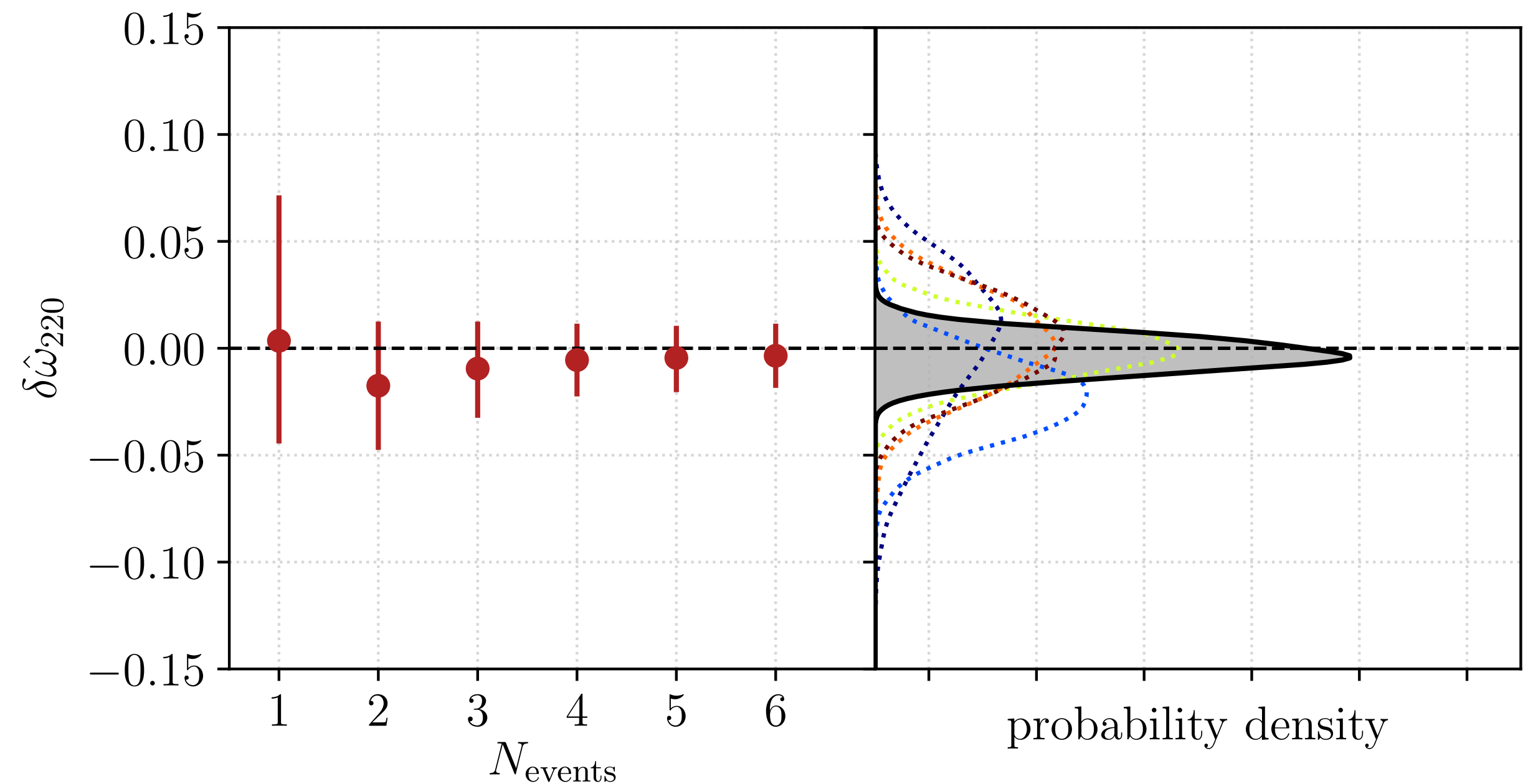
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- Future prospects: **1.5%** accuracy with 6 golden events and **LIGO-Virgo** network (design)

- Consistent with what predicted in **Brito, Buonanno, Raymond PRD 98, 084038 (2018)**



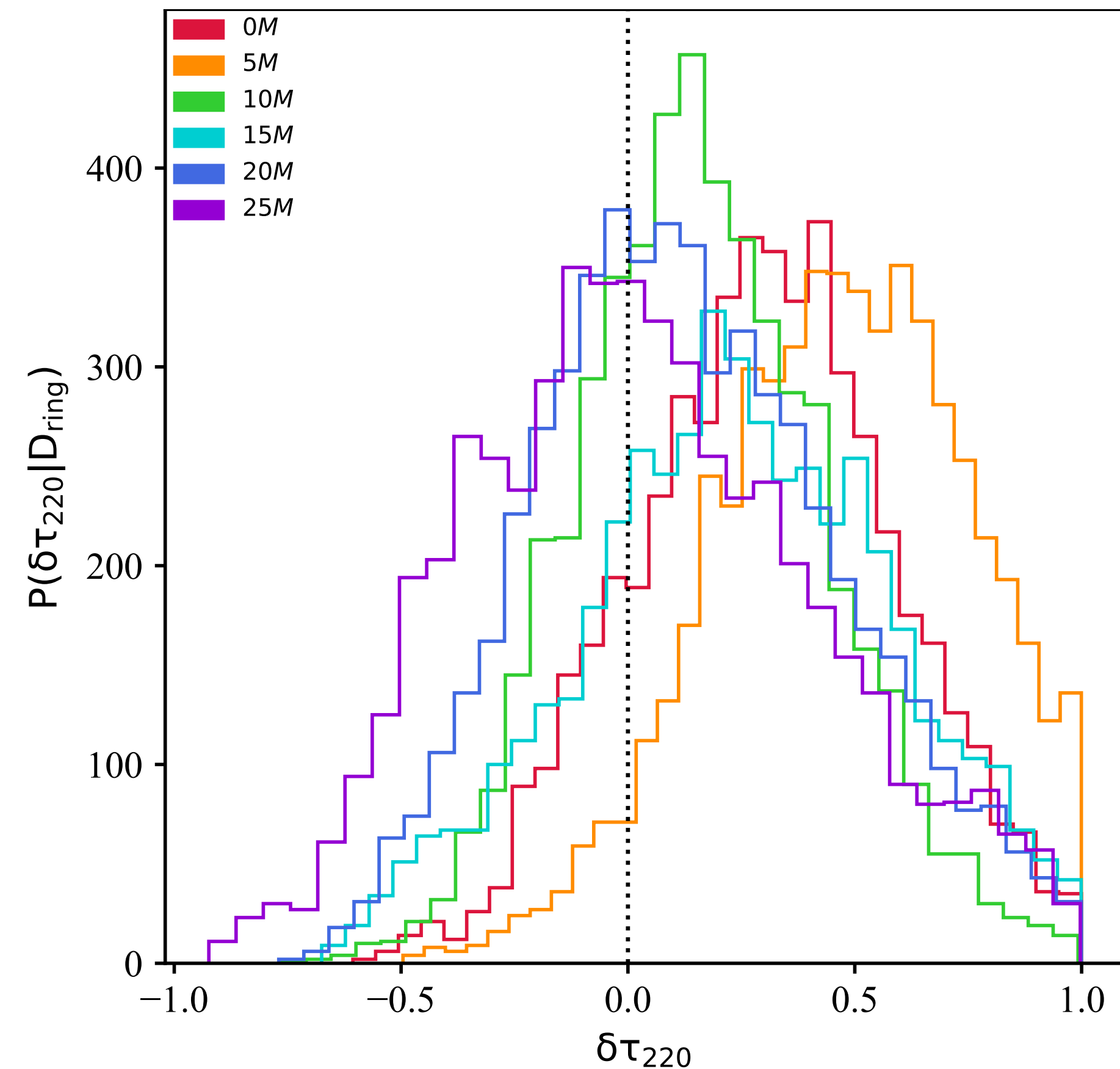
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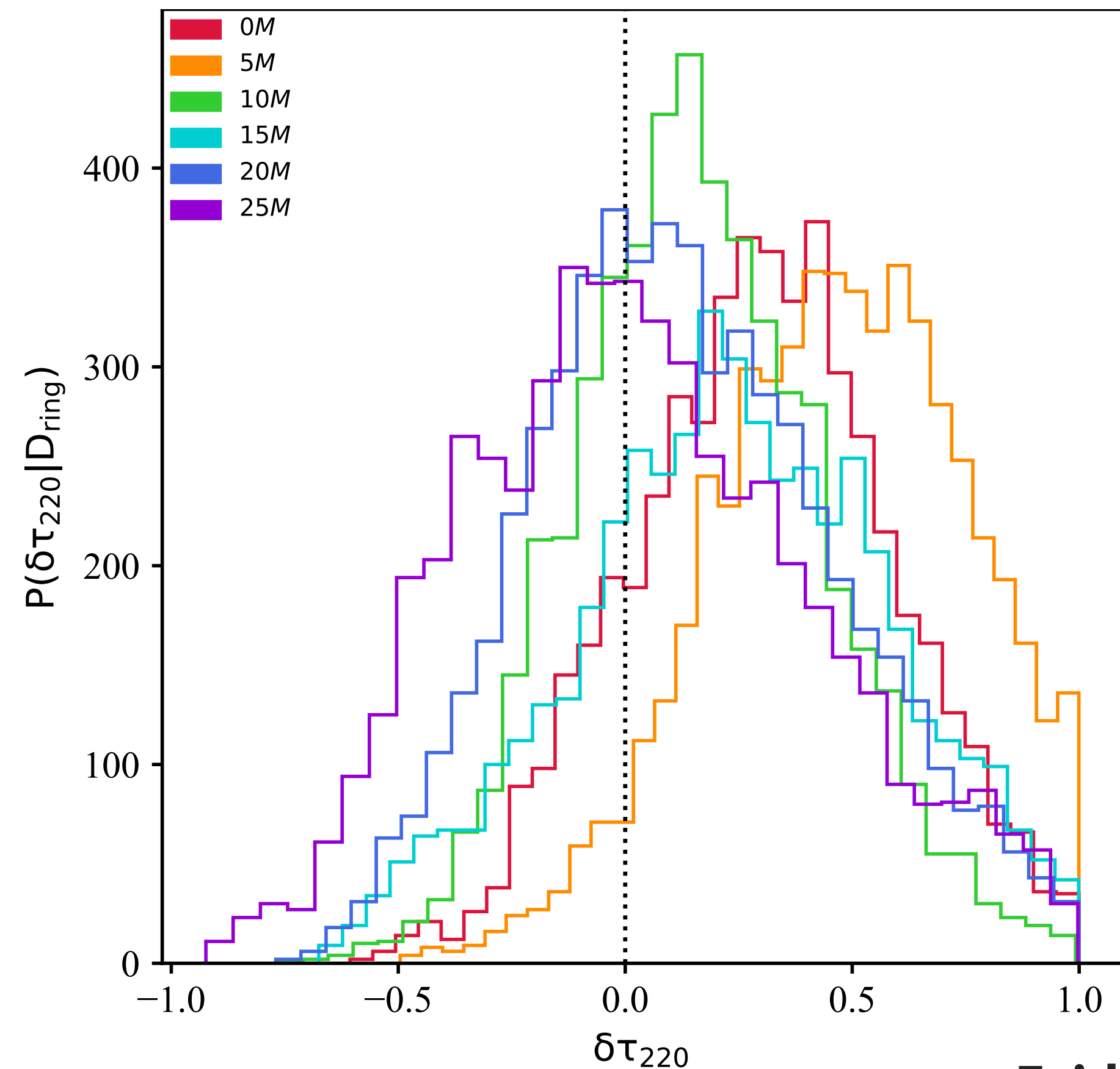
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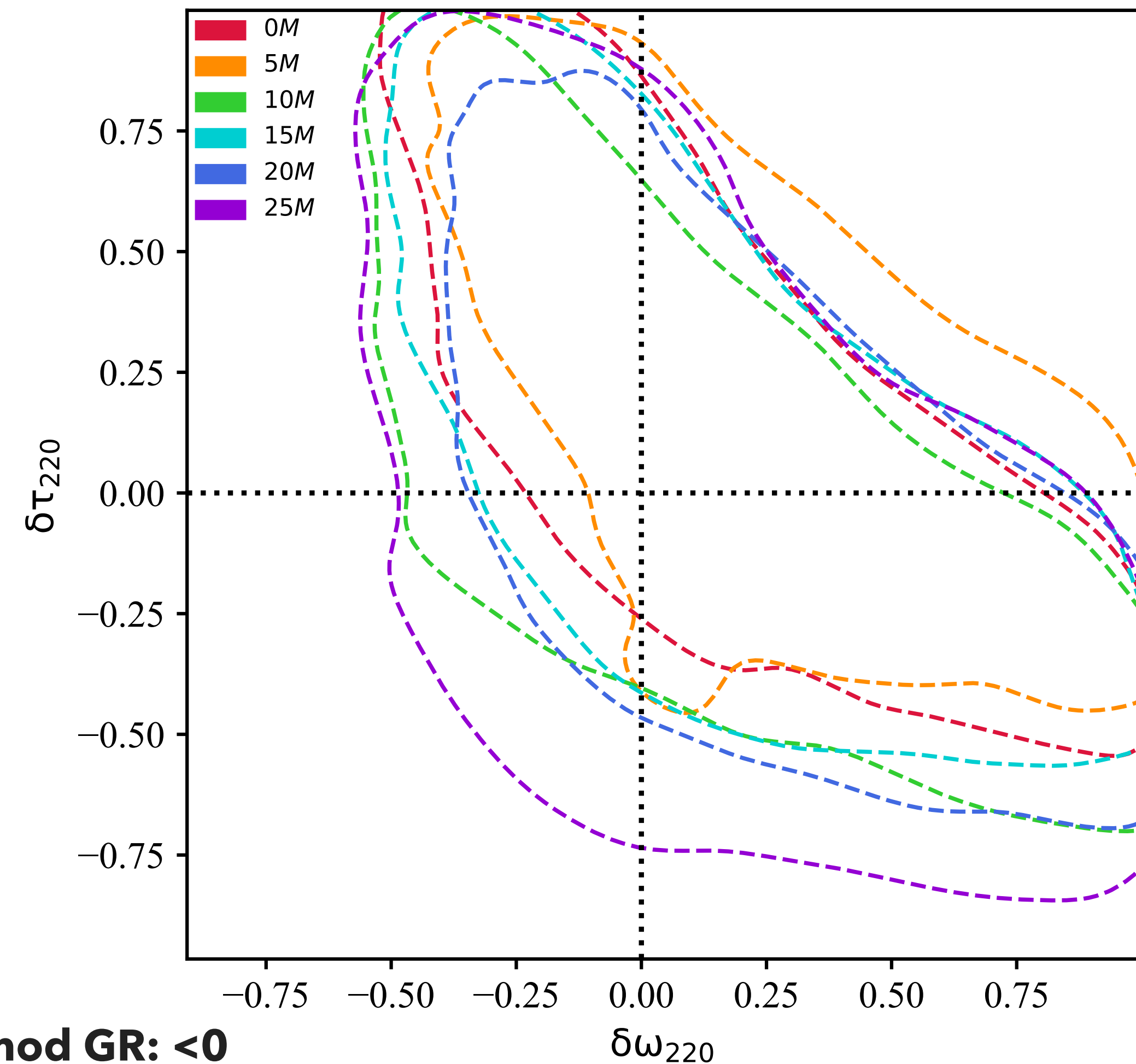
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Evidence for mod GR: < 0

- Sampling the joint distribution:



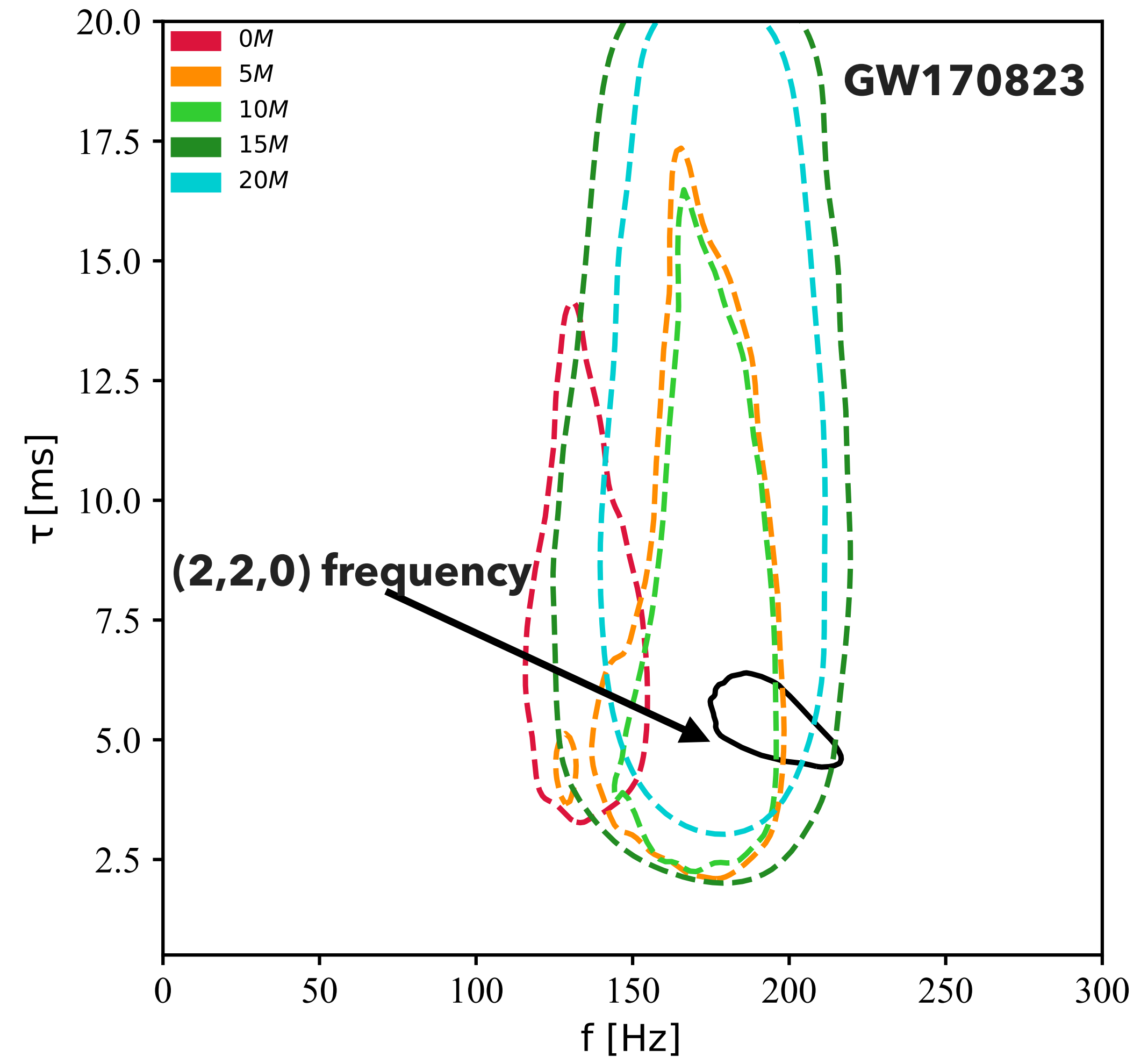
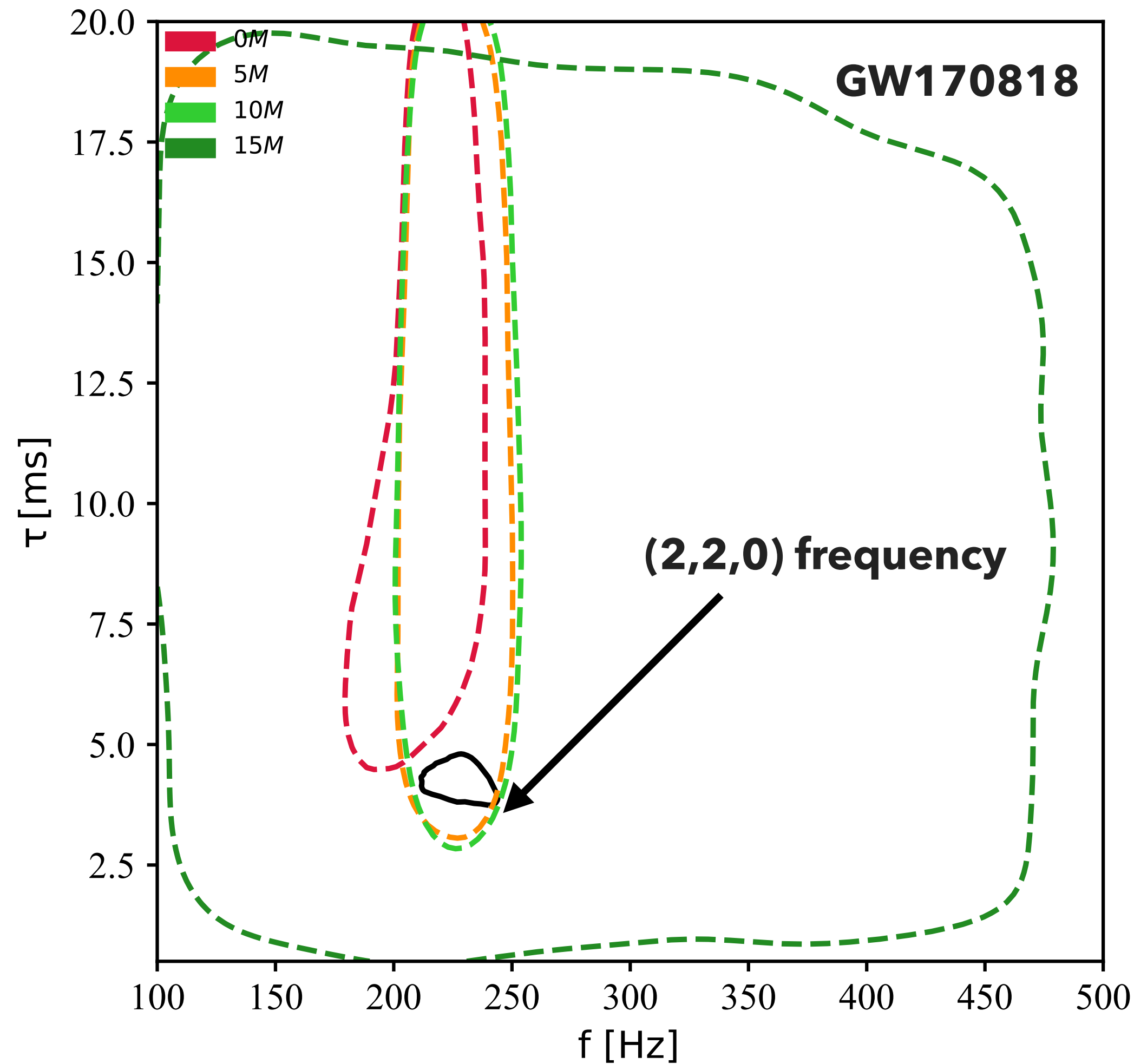
RINGDOWN ANALYSIS ON GWTC-1 CATALOG



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- Iterate on **GWTC-1 catalog** (and automatize in O3):

Black is (2,2,0) frequency



TESTING GENERAL RELATIVITY



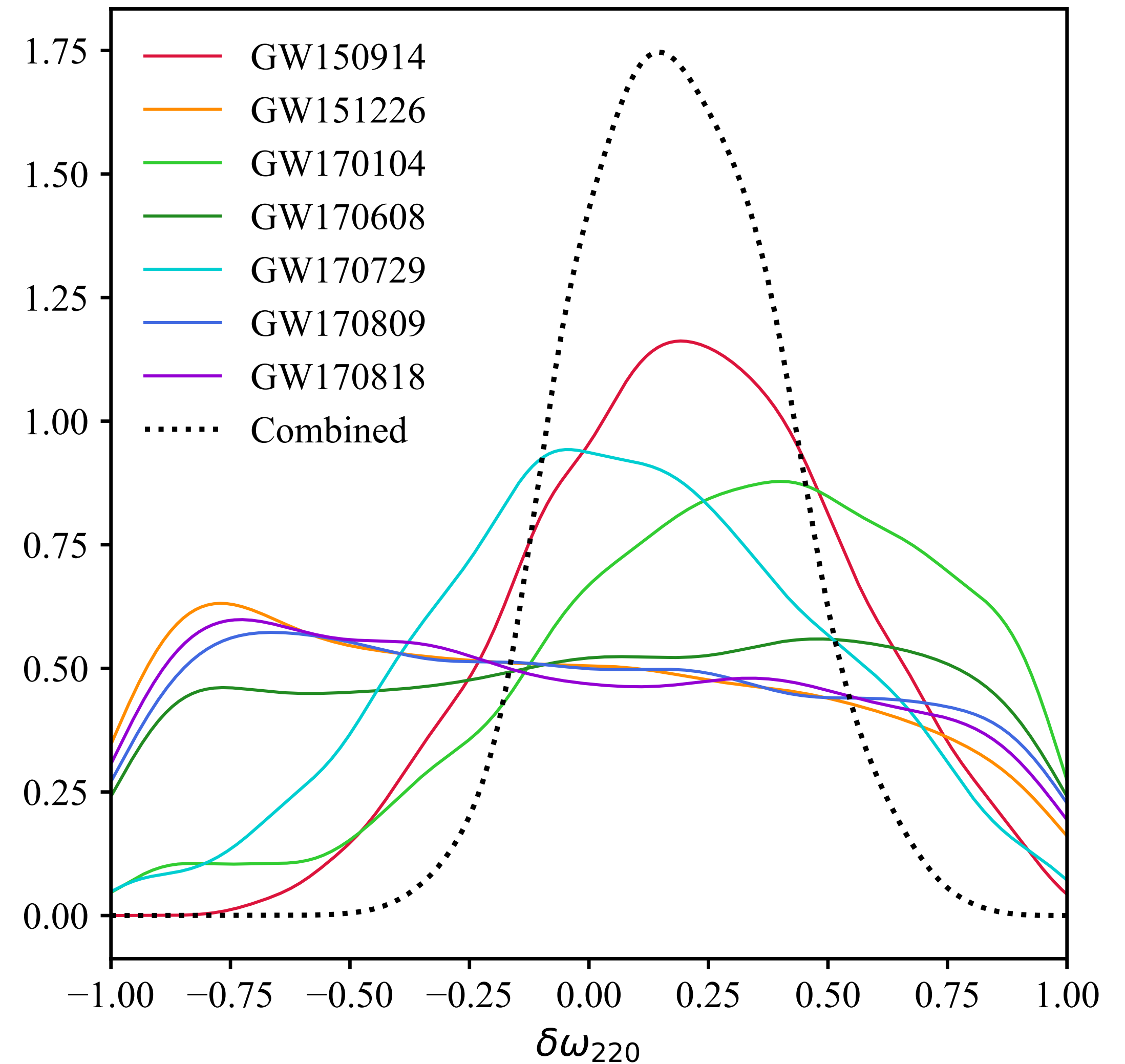
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$$\tau_{lmn}(M_f, a_f) \rightarrow (1 + \delta\hat{\tau}_{lmn}) \tau_{lmn}(M_f, a_f)$$

- Assume GR as null hypothesis:
combine constraints



HIERACHICAL ANALYSIS ON RINGDOWN



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HIERARCHICAL ANALYSIS ON RINGDOWN



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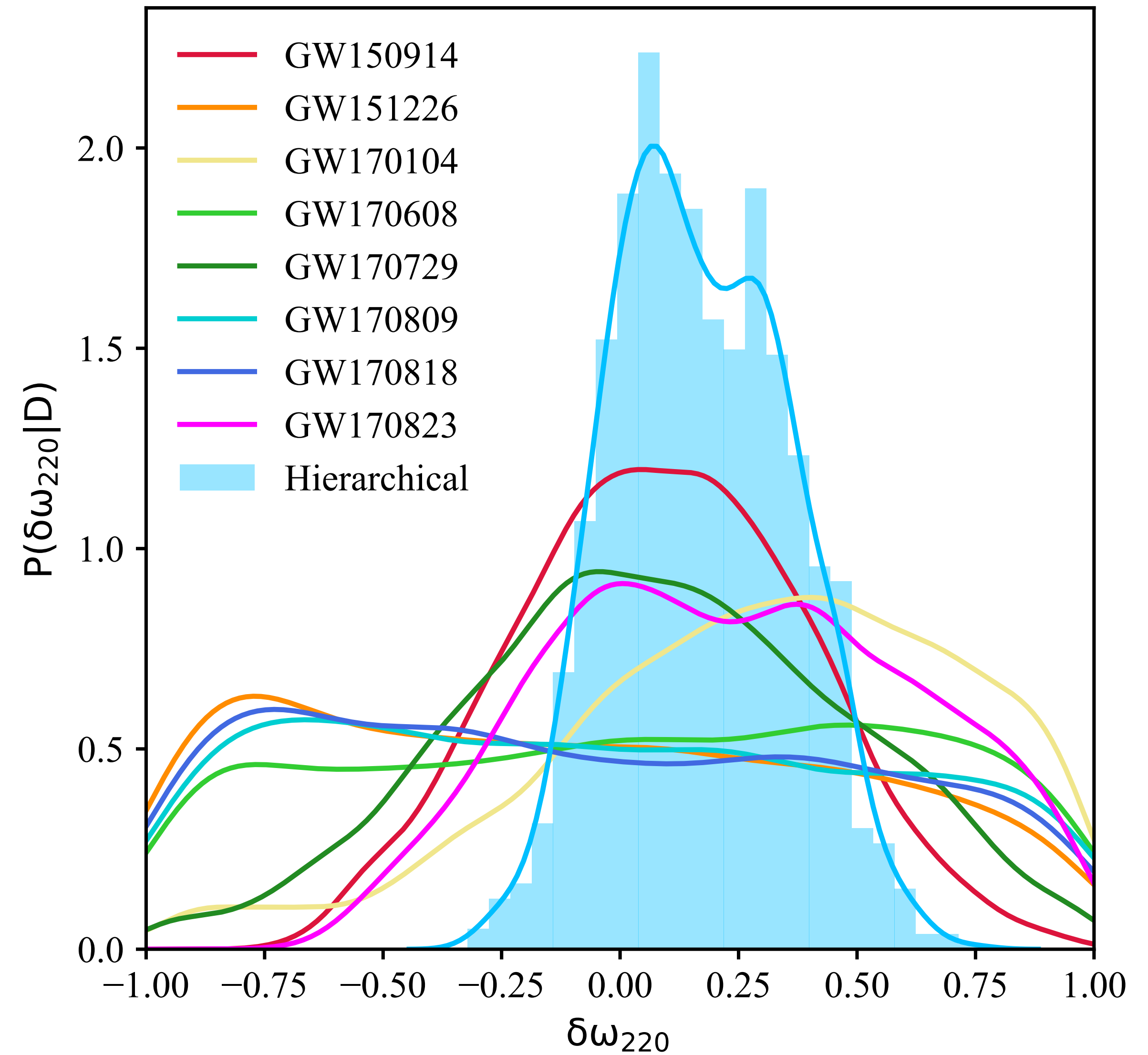
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- Suppose an underlying **“parent” distribution** of which each posterior is a specific realization.
- The **shape** of the **“parent” distribution** is given by the **properties of the theory** (GR is a delta distribution centered on 0).
- Put constraints on the **parameters** of such **“parent” distribution**.

HIERARCHICAL ANALYSIS ON RINGDOWN



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- Underlying gaussian distribution on $\delta\omega_{220}$ (fundamental mode case)



CONCLUSIONS



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- Measurements of **black hole ringdown** are nowadays routinely performed from the LIGO-Virgo collaborations
- **Tests of GR** using ringdown are possible with current detectors, but interesting constraints will need **3G** or **space detectors**



WHY DO WE NEED THIS

- Test Hawking's **Area Theorem** (Cabero et al., PRD 97, 124069 (2018))
- Test of the Black Hole **Uniqueness Theorems**
- Test **energy** and **angular momentum conservation** during **strong-field** gravitational processes (Ghosh et al., CQG (2017))
- Extract implication on Black Hole **astrophysics** from final **mass** and **spin** measurements
- Test for the presence of **alternative compact objects** (spacetime **signature**), alternative theories or non-vacuum environment (Cardoso, Pani - Living Reviews in Relativity (2019))
- Constrain the **graviton mass** (Chung, Li (2018))
- Test **quantum horizon** effects and classical **BH thermodynamics** (Foit, Kleban, Hod (2019))

See talk from Danny Laghi (tomorrow, 16.45):

“Testing The Area Quantisation Hypothesis From Black Hole Ringdown Signals”

for further applications of this approach.

Credits to: Jani, Ghonge

